THE EXAMINER.

No. 661. SUNDAY, AUG. 27, 1820.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 646.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

WELL:—this edifying examination into the life of a royal person has commenced; and one thing is pretty clear, if nothing else; that there are royal persons, very respectfully treated by very grave gentry, the passages of whose lives would not have borne out a tenth part of such questioning. With regard to the personage immediately concerned, the evidence has hitherto created two strong sensations in the public mind; one, of astonishment and rising suspicion of her, created by the extreme confidence with which the allegations were made; the other, of indignation, and an almost entire resumption of their former trust, at the outrageous want of memory assumed by the witness when cross-examined. It is true, the very excess and grossness of the charges against her had rendered even the confidence of them suspicious; but people called to mind the natural self-will of royalty, and the histories of French and German courts; and the charges certainly did make a strong impression, till *Theodore Majocchi* commenced his favourite tune of *Non mi ricordo;* a phrase which will be substituted throughout England, years to come, on all merry and parrying occasions, for the native one of "I don't remember."

The singular prevarications and contradictions, the all-memories and no-memories, which mark the examinations of this man, we need not repeat here. The reader is most probably acquainted with them already: he will find the material ones, at all events, in our present paper; and for more particular comments we must refer him to a less grave part of our columns. Not however that we shall be very well able to keep our countenance in the article before him.

All the features in this trial are extremely curious, besides the more obvious ones. It has been justly remarked, in particular, by the *Traveller*, that if Mr. BROUGHAM did not happen to be a good Italian scholar, and able to furnish a proper native link between the evidence and the interpretation, the trial would have gone more against the QUEEN, and would indeed have been of such a nature as hardly to have the right of going on. The lawyers on the Crown side seem to know nothing of the language. It is more observable of the law perhaps then of other professions, that nobody can foresee how much information he may not want, and no accomplishment, with the knowledge it brings, is likely to be ultimately lost. It is lucky too on these occasions, that the same sort of learning which enlarges the lawyer's professional means, is a "discipline of humanity," and enlarges his sympathy with his species.

To return to the QUEEN. The sympathy with the injustice she has experienced, is at any rate as strong as ever; for what it may have lost by the allegations, has been made up to her by seeing the work of injustice actually begun. Whatever indeed may turn out,—granting even that the grossest extravagance may be proved against her,—the additional injury to royalty which she will occasion, will certainly be no reason for respecting the wisdom or humanity of her accusers. The public can never see without indignation debauched persons accusing, canting about, and coming to sit in very judgment upon a woman. *Her* grossness (supposing it for the sake of argument) can do theirs no good; and theirs, which is notorious and nevertheless drags the other forward, has a callousness about it, more gratuitous than any thing which even an Italian witness could imagine. The grossness of impulse, bad as it may be, can never be so bad as the grossness of deliberate injustice,—the odious extravagance of visiting others for the vices which we practise ourselves, which we set the example of, nay, which we even drive them into the temptation of committing.

We will be very plain on this subject. The QUEEN, according to the account of those who are by no means friendly to her enemies, is a woman of unguarded, sometimes even of unfeminine manners. We wish to be understood as speaking of manners only; and in allowance for these also must be considered her royal nature, the manners of the German courts, and the homely-mannered connexions from which she has sprung. The reader is perhaps aware, that the German courts are proverbially vulgar. If not, let him read the Memoirs written by one of their own Princesses, the Margravine of Bareith. He will also call to mind what even BURKE, the great modern champion and pensioner of Legitimacy, said about the innate vulgarity of kings, and the very acute and sufficing reason he gave for it. The QUEEN is both royal and German; nor do her English connexions,—Semi-German, it must be allowed,—fail to assist her with family apologies on the score of a certain unguardedness and wilfulness of behaviour. Her unfortunate grand-aunt, for instance, the late KING's sister, MATILDA, Queen of Denmark, went to such lengths in her animal spirits as to go out a hunting in man's clothes. Yet Queen MATILDA is acknowledged to have been a kind-hearted, cordial woman. Queen CAROLINE is said by the very witnesses against her to be so. The doubts against MATILDA's connexion with STRUENSEE, notwithstanding the court had it's whole way against her, and she had no helps, are still very strong with many:—the English court in particular was very angry with the Danish, for carrying matters to such extremities:—and whether she was "guilty" or not, all Europe, when it came to know what sort of a man her husband was, and the extreme profligacy of him and her accusers, was disgusted to nauseousness. So will it be with their feelings respecting Queen CAROLINE, let her have acted as she may.

The public may well be disgusted with the evidence, which in order to do justice they are compelled to read. We respect false delicacy as little as any body, and shall certainly be accused by no one of prudery; but there are grossnesses in this evidence, mixtures of impertinent buffooneries, and natural infirmities, with matters to which no such things belong, that make us recoil as we read. Of evidence like this, none but the most seared minds, even

of courts and law-courts, would ever think of urging the disclosure. It is bad enough, under the present unequal dispensations between the sexes (as indeed it would be under any) when a husband has his wife brought into a court of justice, and his marriage-bed turned inside out. But *this* evidence! *these* details! And for a moral purpose too!—They *will* have a moral purpose, but one very different from what was contemplated. They will serve to set people's minds thinking upon the great and long-blinked questions relative to the intercourse of the sexes, as regulated or rather disordered by false and unjust systems. But a *court* purpose! A gratuitous, eye-blinding purpose! A common, canting, example-setting, unjust, half-witted purpose! Oh—it is a great deal too late in the day. They might as soon bring an action against the light of heaven,—or the air, or the rain, or the birds in the trees;—the King *versus* Nature.

Observe, after all, what it is that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL particularly insists on:—observe what is the main point at which he aims; the fact which he is most anxious to establish. It is the adultery. He is continually bringing the attention of the Lords to this point; saying that if one thing does not establish it, something else will in a minute; in short, laying the whole stress of his efforts upon that fact, as the Ultima Thule of all his strainings and flounderings. Now from his emphasis upon this point, the public have this remarkable deduction to make, to say nothing of the rest, namely, that if the said ATTORNEY-GENERAL, his MAJESTY'S own law-officer, succeeds in establishing the point, he proves, to his own infinite satisfaction, and to the admiration and edification of the public, that *the Queen is as bad as the King!* Yes;—to this edifying and delicious conclusion the whole legal case jerking of eyes, chins, and wigs, are all to end in this—is to arrive.—The QUEEN, my Lords, is, upon our honour, as bad as the KING. For this he strives; for this he struggles. The sifting of evidence, the pinning down of memories, the admonitions respecting the sacredness of oaths, the labour, the pains-taking, the legal acuteness, the the Defendant is as bad as the Plaintiff—the QUEEN is as bad as the KING. Whatever we may think of his royal master, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL insists upon our holding him in as bad a light as the lady. He will not let us do otherwise. He will choak himself first. He will call up more witnesses rather than let us escape;—he will threaten us with more "disgusting" evidence:—he will ransack every corner of Italy and his wig, rather than not bring us to this conclusion. This is his end and aim—his Magnus Apollo—his Tu Marcellus—his admission to that "equal sky." This is the demonstration of his problem. Let A be myself; let B be an adulterer; let G be another; let C be an adulteress; let D E F be various ladies who have a parallel tendency to E with A; then draw a line from C to B, and three lines from G to D E F, and the line C B is of equal length with the lines G D E F. Bravo! He has done it. His mathematics are indisputable. He has squared the court circle. This is his clencher and his climax. This is the happy verdict which he and his learned brother the SOLICITOR-GENERAL ("once a Jacobin always a Jacobin") must obtain for the royal plaintiff. Let Sir ROBERT rat as he may, this is the trap he must arrive at? Let Mr. COPLEY "paint an inch thick, to this complexion he must come at last." My Lords and Gentlemen—Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Moral, discerning, loyal and religious British Public—we have closed our evidence; we have proved our case. The QUEEN, my Lords and Gentlemen, we do assure you, is just as bad as the KING: the Defendant is as bad as the Plaintiff: the Accused is as bad as the Accuser: the Discarded is as bad as the Discarder: the Wife is as bad as the Husband. To this conclusion, my Lords, Gentlemen, and Public, you *must* come, if you have any common sense, candour, and impartiality.—Well: if we must, we must: only it seems to be an odd way of upholding the interests of royalty. For this, then, the nation will have been put in a ferment; for this the Lords and Commons will have been assaulted: for this the Military will have been called out: for this foreign countries will have been raked for witnesses: for this all sorts of vagabonds will have been well-fed, and clothed, and lodged: for this—but it really baffles the admiration of prose.

A questo modo il regno in pace aremo!
A questo modo acquisterai corona!
A questo modo Anten giù abbatteremo!
A questo modo andrem poi in Babillona!
A questo modo la fede alzeremo!
A questo modo or di te si ragiona!
A questo modo se' fatto discreto!
Misero a me! ch' io non sarò mai lieto.

POLCI.

This is the way to reign in peace for life:
This is the way to get a coronation:
This is the way to subjugate one's wife:
This is the way to build edification:
This is the way to make religion rife:
This is the way to furnish conversation:
This is the way to teach the indiscreet:
Good God! I'm so delighted I can't eat.

We shall proceed to comment on the examinations week by week, unless new intelligence shall arrive of the growth of liberties abroad. Even Kings must stand by for those. But the foreign papers, be sure, will be a good deal occupied with the edifying accounts which our courtiers are so anxious to diffuse. The subjects of the BOURBONS will read and profit by them. The subjects of the refined German courts will read and profit. The Frenchmen will stroll with them through the *ci-devant* Parc aux Cerfs. The Prussian Students will "wave their golden hair" at the sound of the Newsmans' horn. The Carbonari will mark the day with white chalk. All Italy will sing *Non mi ricordo* to an air.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 20.—For some time past Government has been in possession of information that machinations were employed to seduce the troops to revolt. They were satisfied that the good spirit which animates the French soldiers would baffle the projects formed by certain men always ready to sacrifice their own honour and the repose of their country to their pride and cupidity. The Government watched all their proceedings. These madmen believed that they were sufficiently powerful to overturn the Throne, and the protecting institutions that France owes to her King. A certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps in garrison at Paris had been seduced. There were some even of the Royal Guard who suffered themselves to be drawn into the plot.

Yesterday evening these Officers agreed among themselves to meet at the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the Palace of our Kings, and to proclaim as Sovereign some Member of the Bonapartean family: but many of those whom they had attempted to seduce by their perfidious proposals, did not hesitate to repair immediately to their Chiefs, and discover the plot which was about to explode. Government could delay

no longer. Those who had taken part in this criminal Conspiracy, were arrested by the *Gens d' Armerie.*

It appears that one part of the plan of the Conspirators was to seize on the Castle of Vincennes. A fire that was soon extinguished broke out there at three o'clock in the afternoon.—It is reasonable to suppose that this was intended to create disorder and favour an attack.

France has a right to expect that such an attempt will be punished in a manner that shall intimidate all those who, forgetting their duty and their oaths, would turn against social order those arms which have been confided to them for its defence.—Nothing ought to be neglected that may secure the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy, which, directed against the Throne and the Charter, attacked at the same time every member of the State in his dearest sentiments and best rights.

The most elevated Tribunal, that which the Charter, with a salutary foresight, has charged to repress attempts against the safety of the State, will no doubt be called upon to sit in judgment on the greatest crime that the law can have to punish.

Sheltered from all influence, above all sinister suggestions, that august Tribunal, better than any other, will recognize innocence, and dismiss ill-founded suspicions, while it detects the guilty, whoever they may be.

The City of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The Citizens have learnt, in the same moment, the existence of the plot and the arrest of its authors.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 6.—The Court Gazette of to-day contains the following article:—"We have been required by the Embassy of his Majesty the King of Great Britain to the Imperial Court, to insert in our paper the following Declaration, viz.:—'That the statements which are contained in an article, dated Vienna, in No. 215, of the *Algemeine Zeitung*, of Aug. 2, this year, respecting several witnesses on the trial of the Queen of England, in reference to the British Embassy, are mere fictions and lies.'"

ITALY.

An article from Naples of the 1st inst. says,—"One hundred and fifteen thousand Militia, well armed, are now organizing, and the town of Naples will furnish two corps of Dragoons. Those brave volunteers will equip themselves at their own expence. We shall also have a disposable army, composed of troops of every description, which is estimated at 50,000 men. It is hoped that the recruiting will have the desired effect, since the final regulations have been adopted, which is more conformable to the wishes of our soldiers than those of any other nation."

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Aug. 21.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

FOURTH DAY.

Previously to commencing proceedings, Lord Holland put a question to the Earl of Liverpool respecting our relations with Spain. He wished to know whether a proper answer had been given by our Government to the Memorial which was addressed to the Allied Powers by the Russian Court? Also, whether a communication had been made to Spain, expressing our congratulations at the change which had taken place, and the happy prospects the Spanish people had before them under a free Government. He likewise asked whether this country was a party to the engagements, which it appeared from the documents above referred to had been entered into by the Allied Powers?

Lord LIVERPOOL knew nothing of the engagements to which the Noble Lord alluded; if any such existed, this country was not a party to them. A communication had taken place between this country and Spain, which merely went to express the desire of Ministers to keep up a good understanding, and to hope that the proceedings of the Cortes would lead to a happy adjustment of the affairs, and promote the welfare of the Spanish nation.

Lord HOLLAND was satisfied with the Noble Lord's explanation; which he thought highly creditable to Ministers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was then called in, and concluded the case for the prosecution, by proceeding to call witnesses in support of the charges he had made.

After a few words from Lord King, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Grey, and the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty entered the House, and took her seat in a chair placed within the bar.

The first witness was *Theodore Majocchi.* On his appearance, the Queen exclaimed, in a piercing tone, "Theodore! Oh, no, no;" and was immediately conducted to a private apartment.

The interpreter, Marchese Nicholas Spinetto, having been sworn, was asked by Mr. Brougham, in whose employment he appeared there?—I received my instructions from Mr. Planta of the Foreign-Office, and Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—That is quite a sufficient reason for my having a second interpreter sworn.

Benedetto Cohen then took the usual oath to interpret faithfully all the evidence which the witnesses might deliver.

Theodore Majocchi was then sworn. He is a man of middle stature, decent appearance, and was handsomely attired. In answer to a question suggested by her Majesty's Counsel, he emphatically stated that he considered himself to be brought there to speak the truth alone.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL commenced the examination of this witness by asking him the place of his birth? He stated he was born at Stolingo, twelve miles from Lodi. He did not understand English at all. He first became acquainted with Bergami in 1813 or 1814, at which time he was in the service of General Pino as postilion; Bergami was in the same service as *valet-de-chambre*; Bergami was rather poor than rich; he received but 3 livres of Milan a-day. Witness left the service of Gen. Pino, and entered into that of the Duke Roccomania at Vienna; and afterwards into that of General Jochim Murat at Naples. He there saw Bergami at the house of the Princess of Wales; he served in the capacity of courier, and, it was reported, equerry. This was in the beginning of 1815. About a fortnight afterwards witness likewise entered the service of the Princess. Bergami at that time wore a livery; and he dined at the table with the upper servants. M. Sicard, the maitre d'hotel, M. Jeronimus, and the waiting-maid of the Princess's dame d'honneur, whose name, being English, he forgot, dined at the same table. Jeronimus often carried in the tray for the morning's dejeune. The sleeping-rooms of the Princess and Bergami at that time were situated at each end of a corridor, in which there was a small cabinet. That of Bergami was on the left; and it was necessary to pass through the corridor to go from one room to the other. The rooms of the rest of the family were separated. An accident happened to Bergami from the kick of a horse when they went on the lake Aniano. In consequence of which he was put to bed, and her Royal Highness visited him on one occasion with Jeronimus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing Bergami's foot. At that time witness slept in the cabinet during five or six nights. In the course of that period, he saw the Princess pass through the corridor twice during the night. In the first instance it occurred at half-past midnight, when she remained in Bergami's bed-room about 10 or 15 minutes. She went to witness's bed-side as she passed by and looked on. He afterwards heard some whispering. Her Royal Highness remained in Bergami's room the second time about 15 or 18 minutes. She remained at Naples forty or fifty days, previously to which some of the English attendants left her service; among them were Capt. Hesse, M. Sicard, Sir W. Gell, and witness believed a gentleman named Capt. Keppel Craven. They left Rome, and proceeded to Civita Vecchia, and embarked on board the Clorinde. They arrived at Leghorn, but whether any of the English left the Princess at that place witness did not recollect. They next went to Genoa; Capt. Pownall, Lady Charlotte Campbell, and her two daughters, accompanied the Princess, and stopped with her 14 or 15 days. Her Royal Highness resided in a palace near the road to Rome. Bergami's sleeping-room was divided from that of the Princess by a luggage-room, in which nobody slept, and through which there was a direct communication. They sometimes breakfasted together in a small room at the top of the saloon. Witness waited on both. He recollected one night some persons arriving at the house; he went to Bergami's room and knocked so loud, that had he been there, he could not possibly have failed hearing him. This was about half-past one o'clock. The Princess sometimes rode out in Bergami's company. On these occasions Bergami put his hands round her waist to lift her upon the ass she rode, and held her hand while riding, so as to prevent her falling. Bergami seemed to have more authority than the other servants, and there appeared a familiarity between Bergami and the Princess. From Genoa they proceeded to Milan, and resided at Casa Carcana, Porto Nuovo. A female, named Faustina, and a child named Victorine, both of the Bergami family, were now admitted into the establishment of the Princess; as was Lewis Bergami. [Mr. Brougham here trusted that the Solicitor-General would prevent any witness from being present at the examination of another. This regulation would of course embrace the witnesses of all parties. He did not mean the prohibition to extend to any whose duty it might be to remain. At this moment it was quite impossible to know what witnesses it might be

necessary to call. If he only heard such a witness as the present called, he certainly should not call any.] *(A laugh.)*—During her general residence at Milan, the Princess went to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her with her two daughters at Genoa, and quitted her in about five or six days before she set out for Venice. About two days after which, the Countess of O di, supposed to be a sister to Bergami, joined the Princess. She sat at the same table with her Royal Highness. On their arrival at Venice, the bed-rooms of the Princess and Bergami were together. Witness often observed them walk out arm in arm after nine o'clock in the evening, both at Venice and Milan. Bergami always dined with the Princess after quitting Genoa, where he saw it for the first time. They then went to the Lake Como, near Milan, and remained there about a month and a half. The bed-rooms of Bergami and the Princess were at opposite ends of a cabinet, and were divided by a small passage. Witness often assisted in making Bergami's bed, which he sometimes remarked had not been slept in. The other servants slept in a separate part of the house. Remembered a blue silk bed-gown, lined with red, being worn by the Princess, and continually afterwards by Bergami in her presence. They then embarked in the Leviathan for Egypt, and proceeded to Palermo, where the Princess went to court. From thence they went to Messina. There was a room intervening between that of the Princess and Bergami, which was occupied by the *dame d'honneur*, Bergami's sister, through which there was a passage to either room. They breakfasted alone in a small room at the end of that in which her Royal Highness slept. The witness here deposed that on one occasion Bergami requested permission to make some purchases at Messina; and having obtained permission, he gave the Princess a kiss. From Messina they proceeded to Syracuse, and from thence to Catania. The bed-rooms were here described to be separated by a small yard. Bergami was taken ill, and while witness was warming his bed, the Princess entered. She gave directions how it was to be warmed, and quitted the room before witness. Bergami was partly undressed; he was in his morning gown. She remained at Catania about a month and a half, and next went to Augusta by sea. Remembers Bergami was called his Excellency, and wore the order of Knighthood of Malta. While in Sicily he was called Baron Francina. When the Princess arrived at Tunis, she first resided at the house of the English Ambassador, and after in that of the Bey. The bed-rooms were situate as before described. They left Tunis for Constantinople; and from thence went to Scala Nuova, and to the Seven Sleeping Men, about half a day's journey from the latter place. There is a Turkish coffee-house before you arrive at the grotto of the Seven Sleepers, at which her Royal Highness and suite took up their abode for the night. The Princess slept in the vestibule of the church, surrounded by a wall. Witness attended on her Royal Highness with her travelling-bed. Bergami was in the same place, and they remained together about an hour and a half. At Aun all the suite remained in tents in the day time, and travelled by night. Bergami and the child often remained in the camp of the Princess during the time allotted for sleep. Between Aun and Jerusalem the Princess and Bergami again slept in the same tent. On their return home, they embarked at Jaffa. A tent was raised on the deck, in which were placed two beds, and Bergami slept in the cabin above deck, in which also was the Princess. She bathed on board. The witness then stated that after he had filled the bath, Bergami went down and felt the temperature: he then handed the Princess down; after which the door was shut, and the Princess remained with him alone. Bergami afterwards called for more water, which he took of witness before he arrived at the room where the bath was situated. Bergami went on shore at Terracina to get leave of the Pope not to make quarantine. Before taking leave of the Princess for that purpose, he kissed her. They proceeded to Villa Bergami; the Villa Bergami and Barona were the same place, and belonged to Bergami. A few months after which they took a journey to Bavaria; it was during the Carnival. The situation of the bed-rooms were contiguous to each other.

The Marquis CAMDEN here reminded the House, that it was considerably past the hour appointed for closing this business for the day—four o'clock.

After some conversation on this point, the House adjourned.

Her Majesty did not re-enter the House in the course of the day.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

FIFTH DAY.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL resumed the examination of Theodore Majocchi; who stated, that he went with the Princess to Carlsrhue, Nuremberg, Vienna, and Trieste. The chambers of Her Royal Highness and Bergami were contiguous in general, and they travelled in the same carriage. He recollected attending the Princess to the Convent of Benedictines at St. Alessio, when she breakfasted with Bergami; but did not remember any particular circumstance occurring at the time. While at Naples, Bergami happened to be out one day on horseback, and the Princess inquired for him. On his return, witness acquainted him with the circumstance, and Bergami immediately repaired to his chamber (which witness described as leading out of that of the Princess, there being no other entrance to her's except through Bergami's), and locked the door: he continued there above three quarters of an hour. Witness did not know that her Royal Highness was in her bed-room at the time. [To a question whether witness had seen Bergami and the Princess act together in the same piece, at the theatre at Villa d'Este? he replied he had seen the Princess and Bergami together, but he (witness) never remained during the whole performance.] A person from Jaffa, named Majoretto or Mahomet, was in the service of the Princess. He performed in her presence a Giuoco.

[Here the witness turned up his trowsers, and moved his body up and down with a sort of dancing motion, occasionally extending his arms and snapping his fingers, as if using castanets in a fandango, and exclaiming "vima dima," or some such words. It was a species of dance very commonly performed in the east.]

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL wished the witness to describe exactly the manner in which the trowsers of Mahomet were prepared for this trick: he therefore asked, did he do any thing to his trowsers with his hands either before he began or when going on with the Giuoco?—I did not see him do any thing.

Was the position of his trowsers the same as usual?—Always.

Witness quitted the service of the Princess at Pesaro, after having remained in it nearly three years. He afterwards entered into that of the Marquis Erva di Scalpa. He then proceeded to Germany. When at Villa d'Este he had seen the Princess and Bergami on the Lake of Como many times.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—These are all the questions I have at present to ask this witness.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—I trust, my Lords, I shall now be permitted, according to the usual course, to enter upon the cross-examination of this witness. I am ready to do so. *(Cries from the Pews of "Go on.")*

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROUGHAM.

[The cross-examination of this witness lasted a considerable time: the matter was very voluminous and in general uninteresting, in consequence of the witness's apparent ignorance and want of memory, or rather his determination not to recollect the majority of the questions asked him, which he got over by a constant repetition of "Questo non mi ricordo," (I do not remember), and "non posso ricordarmi," (I can't recollect), which occasioned considerable laughter in the House. This want of memory was the more conspicuous, when contrasted with his former volubility and ready recollection of the minutest circumstances and dates. We shall confine ourselves to those parts which appear at all important or interesting, or by which any alteration of the previous evidence was elicited.]

Mr. BROUGHAM commenced by asking whether it was the duty of the ordinary livery servants to wait upon her Royal Highness?—Yes, at table.

Did they at breakfast?—No.

Did the upper-servants, including the courier, do so as a part of their duty;—Yes; they did.

He would not swear that William Austin did not sleep in the next room to the Princess.

Will you swear there was no other passage through which her Royal Highness could go to Bergami's apartment, when he was ill, except that in which you slept?

This question having been repeated several times, the witness as often eluding it,

Lord LONGFORD said,—Will you swear that there was no other way in which a person wishing to go from the Princess's room to Bergami's room could go, except by passing through the cabinet?—There was, I think, another passage going to the room of Bergami.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Without passing through the room in which you slept?—Yes, Sir.

The accident Bergami received from a horse was very severe: he did not recollect his leaving his room, or his being able to ride or walk out during that illness.

He did not remember his being attended by any medical man. [It will be remembered that in the former statement he positively swore that Dr. Holland and Jeronimus were present when the Princess visited Bergami during his severe hurt, and that the former was dressing the wound!] Witness did not recollect the Princess going into the room of Jeronimus when he met with the accident; or into that of Sir Wm. Gell when he was indisposed, in order to see after their health and treatment. Did not re-

member wh ther it was not her constant practice to go into the apartment of any of her suite who happened to be ill, in order to see after their treatment. Did not recollect whether he, witness, was ill at Naples. Did not remember whether any of the English ladies went with her Royal Highness in her journey from Naples to Rome. While at Genoa robbers broke into the house.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Was not the alarm given, that it was a part of your friend Ompteda's gang?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL submitted that this was an irregular question. It was assuming that there was a person of the name of Ompteda, and that he was a friend of the witness's: it was assuming, too, that this was a gang of robbers.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—So they were, by the answer to the last question which I put.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Of which gang you also assume, that the friend of Majocchi, the witness, was a part.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—A part of the gang! He was their head—their ringleader.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Did not you on that occasion go to the window?—I opened the window, and saw a tall person below me. I went out; I took a gun and fired on this person. I had seen this person; these persons—for there were more than one—and they fled.

After knocking at Bergami's door for about three minutes, without receiving any answer, witness did not attempt to open it. On being closely pressed as to whether the child Victorine ever slept apart from the Princess, he acknowledged that she sometimes slept under the pavilion, at others below deck, and also with the *dame d'honneur*, sometimes with her Royal Highness, and at others in the same room with her. The Princess rode on horseback during the journey to Egypt. She travelled incessantly from sun-set to sun-rise; it was said she was excessively fatigued, and she used immediately to go to rest on a sofa. Did not recollect seeing her supported from fatigue during the last hour or two of the journey.

[At this period her Majesty entered the House, and the Lords rose as usual at her entrance.] Carlino and himself reposed between the outer and inner of the two tents where her Royal Highness reposed. No clothes were put on the sofa on which she rested. She did not undress herself to lie down, but only took off her upper garment; whether it was her riding-habit or her gown, witness did not recollect.

To a question, whether he had not been confined several days together without coming on deck, in consequence of indisposition; he admitted he had been so confined several times, but not longer than one day and night together. During the time he was aboard the sailors did not keep watch in the usual manner. He did not remember that there were any sailors on board the vessel. He afterwards said he believed there were some, but whether two or twenty did not remember. Did not remember where Bergami or the other servants slept.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Were you ever in the room in which the Princess used to dine, not when she was dining?—Yes.

How many doors were there in that room?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Do you not know that two rooms entered into that dining-room?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Was the bath, when taken, always taken in the dining-room itself?—Not in the dining-room, but in that next to it.

What does the witnes mean by the room next the dining-room, when he has said that he knew of no other?—I mean another small room near it.

[The Queen at this time retired to her private apartment; the Peers stood up as she left the House.] He would swear her Royal Highness took the bath twice. Did not know whose office it was to prepare the bath, which he did, and afterwards called Bergami, who went and put his hand into it in order to try the temperature. He left Bergami to see whether the bath was properly prepared. Did not recollect whether or not there was another room leading to the dining-room, besides that in which the bath was. He would not swear that Maurice Cameron did not sleep in such room. Among the female servants of the Princess, there was Madame Dumont and the Countess of Oldi. Witness swore he had not seen Dumont since he had quitted the Princess. He did not know whether she was dead or alive. Does not recollect whether Jeronimus was present at the breakfasts where he had described the Princess and Bergami as being together. He was present. Did not recollect the Countess of Oldi being present. At the time Bergami saluted the Princess, previously to his going on shore on account of the quarantine, witness did not see any body besides the Princess, Bergami, and himself; it was after dinner. After leaving her Royal Highness's service, he did not remember asking to be again received into it. Did not recollect asking either Count Vassali, Baron Bergami, or Luigi Bergami, to that effect. He afterwards admitted that he had applied to Mr. Schiavini to be re-admitted. The dance which he before described to have been exhibited only before the Princess and Bergami, was now performed before the whole family indiscriminately.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Did not the persons who happened to be visiting in the Princess's house take part indiscriminately in those plays which were acted at her private theatre?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Did Mr. Hannam never act?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Mr. Cavaletti?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Do you mean to represent that you never saw any other parts performed on that stage excepting by her Royal Highness and Bergami?—I do not know: at the moment I entered I saw her Royal Highness and Bergami: other people I saw not, for I went away.

What sort of a comedy was it they were acting when you saw them?—On entering the room I saw Bergami playing the part of a buffoon, striking a bladder, like a fiddler. Then I went away, and saw nothing else.

While with her Royal Highness, witness received twenty-nine ducats quarterly. The Princess was kind and affable to all her servants. He did not know whether the place at which he lodged was an inn, or who paid his expences.

The House adjourned at a quarter before five. The hour was fixed for five in future.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

SIXTH DAY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJOCCHI CONTINUED.

You have said that in the house at Naples all the rest of the family except Bergami slept in another part of the house than that in which the Princess slept?—*Non mi ricordo* whether the other part of the family lived apart.

Do you now mean to say that the rest of the family, Bergami excepted, did not sleep in a separate part of the house from the Princess?—I remember the position of the beds of her Royal Highness and Bergami, but not of the rest of the family.

In the answer you gave the day before yesterday to the question, did you or not say that they were separate, and at a distance?—The witness hesitated, and the question being repeated to him several times, he said he remembered only the position of the beds of her Royal Highness and Bergami.

The witness then acknowledged that the question was put, and that he answered they were separated; but he meant they were so situated as not to communicate. [Here some discussion took place between the Counsel. Mr. Brougham stated that the word interpreted was separated; but he had witnesses to call who would prove the word used was not "*separato*" but "*lontano*," which means at a distance.]

He did not recollect where the rest of the family slept. He would not swear that the rooms of Jeronimus, Wm. Austin, and Dr. Holland, were not close to that of her Royal Highness.—When he went from Vienna to Milan, he supported himself. He could not remember whether any person gave him money at Milan. He then stated, that when he left Vienna he received money; at Milan none: "for I must speak clear." Colonel Brown gave him the money at Vienna.

While you remained at Milan did nobody give you money?—*Ricordo di no,—mi ricordo che non,—non so! più no che sì! non mi ricordo.* I remember that there did not.—I don't know.—Rather no than yes.—I don't remember.

Mr. Brougham here closed the cross-examination of this witness; when he was re-examined by the Solicitor-General. The object of this re-examination appeared intended to set the witness's character in as fair a light as it would admit of, and for this purpose a written testimonial, purporting to have been written by Schiavini, and stamped with the seal of the Princess, was offered in evidence.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed that there was nothing to shew that this man had the authority to act for her Royal Highness. As to the seal, it might have been found on her dressing or dining table, and affixed to the instrument by any person.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—If the paper can be proved to have been framed and delivered in the presence of her Royal Highness, then prove that fact, and let it be given in as evidence.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—I am afraid, my Lord, that I cannot shew that this was done by the immediate authority of her Royal Highness.

EXAMINATION BY THE LORDS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Has any Noble Lord any question to ask of the witness at the bar?

A Noble Lord then said, you have stated, that upon the voyage from Jaffa there were tents on deck; what sort of weather was it?—*Non mi ricordo.* (*A laugh.*)

Earl GREY.—Did you distinctly see her Royal Highness when she passed through the cabinetto into Bergami's room?—Yes.

Does not the witness know how she was dressed?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Did he pretend to be asleep?—As I sleep now. *(A laugh.)*

My question distinctly was, Did he pretend to be asleep?—Yes, I did pretend to be so; I shut my eyes.

Did you shut them just enough to make her think you were asleep, but not enough to prevent your seeing?—Yes, I did so.

Did you get a certificate of service from General Pino?—No; because I really did not wish for it.

Where did you go immediately from the service of General Pino?—To Milan, to my family.

Where did you go to from Milan?—To Vienna, during the time of the Congress.

What was your object in going to Vienna?—To see where I could find some place to get some subsistence.

The Marquis of BUCKINGHAM.—The witness has stated, that on board the polacre there was a cabinetto, in which there was a bath?—I did.

Did the witness see Bergami and the Princess enter the cabinetto together, in which the bath was prepared?—Yes.

Witness has stated that he handed pails of water for the bath, and that Bergami received them?—I carried two pails of water to the door of the bath, and Bergami came out and took one of them.

Did you see the Princess, when Bergami took the pails from you?—No, she was within.

At what time of day was the bath taken?—About noon; some time before noon.

Was Bergami dressed or not when he received the buckets of water from you, at the door?—He was dressed.

Was there another small room within the dining-room besides that destined for the bath?—*Non mi ricordo.*

Viscount FALMOUTH—At Villa Villani, the witness states he remembers the Princess to have given a blue silk gown to Bergami. I wish him to be asked how he knows that the Princess gave it to Bergami?—Because I saw it afterwards upon the back of Bergami. *(A laugh.)*

That is no answer to my question. I wish to learn how he knows that she gave that gown to Bergami?—Bergami himself told me.

Earl GREY.—Will he swear that there was nobody in the bath-room but the Princess and Bergami?—I can swear, and do swear, that no other persons but Bergami and her Royal Highness came into that room, because I put myself at the door.

The Noble Earl submitted that this was no answer to his question. He wished to know whether there *was* any other person present, and if any such person could be present without witness's knowledge?—I saw no other person except Bergami and the Princess; if there had been any other person there I must have seen that person.

Earl GROSVENOR.—Was there any other door by which persons could go into the room where this bath was put?—I have not seen any other door.

Will you swear that there was no other?—I have not seen one: I will swear that there was only one, because I must have seen it if there was any other.

Lord AUCKLAND.—Have you seen Bergami and the Princess quit the bath?—No; but I have seen Bergami come out of the room and mount the deck, and tell her women to come down and dress her Royal Highness. And I have with my own ears heard him say, "Madlle" Dumont, come down and dress her Royal Highness.

Leaving her Royal Highness, by herself, in the bath?—Alone in the bath.

What was your position when Bergami left the bath?—I was standing there with hot water; because I thought he might still have need of hot water.

Could you at that time see into the bath?—No; for Bergami went out sideways, making as little noise as possible, and shut the door.

How long had Bergami and the Princess been in the room before Bergami went to call her maids?—About half an hour.

The Marquis of HUNTLEY.—Was Bergami, on retiring from the bath, dressed in the same way as he was when he was observed to enter it?—Yes.

The Earl of DARNLEY.—I wish to know the nature of the tent which was placed upon the deck?—It was a tent, which was spread upon the deck by means of ropes; and in the evening it was closed as a pavilion. (Here the witness described upon the table the position of the tent.) It was closed all round. I think that, in the evening, this tent was let down and closed all round; and they said from within, "Stop it well; stop it all round; see that there is no hole, no opening."

Earl GROSVENOR.—By whom was the witness recommended to the service of her Royal Highness?—By Bergami.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN.—What was the motive of the witness for seeking at Pesaro to be discharged from the service of the Princess?—Because the Princess was surrounded by bad people. *(A laugh.)*

The Earl of CARNARVON.—What was the size of the bath?—The witness described it as small.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN.—The witness had stated that his reason for wishing to leave the service of the Princess at Pesaro was, that her Royal Highness was surrounded by bad people: why, then, did he afterwards make application to Schiavini to be restored to that service? Had the witness, in the mean time, altered his opinion of the persons by whom the Princess was surrounded?—I applied to Schiavini in a kind of common, conversational way; I asked if it were possible to enter again into the service of the Princess; I applied in a kind of way.

Then the witness meant nothing serious by his application?—No; it was a sort of conversational application, "Would it not be possible to enter again into the service of the Princess?" I was in service at the time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, at Mr. Brougham's suggestion.—Did you not five or six times make applications to Cameron to be restored to the service of her Royal Highness?—The first or second time that Cameron came to Milan he sent his servant for me. I went, and Cameron said, "Theodore Majocchi, do not enter into any service, because the Princess will take you back." The conversation must be put down as it was said. Cameron said, "Theodore, give me back the certificate of your good service, and I will tell the Princess that you have not entered into any other service; and she will pay you for all the time you have been out of service, and all the damage you have suffered." I answered, "Cameron, give me back my paper (which I had given him already in talking); for, rather than serve the Princess, on account of the persons who are about her, I would go and eat grass."

The witness retired.

SECOND WITNESS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then called in *Gaetano Paturzo.* He was a man of shabby appearance, and apparently about 30 years of age.

He stated that he was born at Naples. He was Captain of a merchant vessel. In 1818 he was mate of a ship of 300 tons burden, commanded by Guarguini Guardello. Remembered the Princess of Wales coming on board at Augusta, in Sicily. The vessel first set sail for Girganti, and from thence for Tunis. Bergami, Schiavini, Wm. Austin, Theodore, Caroline, and Francis, the cook, were among those who accompanied the Princess; as were the Countess Oldi, two maid servants, one called Dumont and the other Brunetta; and a little child, named Victorine. The cabin of the ship was divided in two. The sleeping-room of the Princess was on the right, that of the Countess of Oldi on the left, and Bergami's on the right. In whatever situation a person was in Bergami's bed, he could not help seeing the Princess's bed when the door was open. The ship went from Tunis to Malta, the island of Milo, and from thence to St. Jean d' Acre. Witness then accompanied the Princess on a journey to Jerusalem. They travelled the whole of the night and part of the day; the other part of the day they rested themselves. When at Jerusalem, witness was present at a religious ceremony, at which were Bergami, Schiavini, Austin, and others of the Princess's suite, who were all made Knights of the Sacred Sepulchre. He knew of no other order conferred on Bergami while at Jerusalem. They embarked at Jaffa on board the same ship. There was a tent placed on the deck, in which there was a sofa and small bed, placed at a small distance from each other. Witness had sometimes seen the tent, raised in the morning, and often under it had been Bergami on the bed, and the Princess on the sofa. When Bergami was so lying he was dressed in his usual dress—a species of morning gown. He had seen the Princess and Bergami walking together on deck, arm in arm; also when sitting on a gun, with the hand and arm of one behind the back of the other. Sometimes Bergami was lying on his back on a small bed, and the Princess sitting near the bed and leaning on it. At others he was sitting on the bench near the mainmast, with the Princess in his lap, with her arm round his neck. When the Captain saw witness on those occasions, he would make some excuse, to send him away, because they were distant relations. During the voyage, witness remembered the celebration of St. Bartholomew's day. During that day there was general mirth through the whole vessel, among the Captain and crew. During the evening afterwards dishes were decked with lights, to make an illumination all over the ship, and liquor was given to all the sailors to drink, by the orders of Bergami. A dollar each was given to them. All the crew danced, and cried, "Long live St. Bartholomew! Long live the Princess! Long live the Chevalier!"

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DENMAN.

The English Vice-Consul at Messina was the first person who applied to witness to give evidence on the subject before the House.

What are you to have for coming here?—For what I have lost it will be very little indeed.

What is it that you are to have?—I for coming here, must receive, as a compensation for the ship and trade I am obliged to give up, 800 dollars per month.

[This statement created a general buz through the House.]

When did you arrive in London?—Yesterday.

Were you examined since you came to England?—Yes.

When?—Yesterday.

Do you know who examined you?—No.

Where have you been since your arrival?—There, where all the rest are: in a place down below, from which there was communication with this room.

Who are the rest to whom you allude?—All the persons there.

Who are they?—I have not had the curiosity to label them. (*A laugh.*)

How many are there?—I don't know.

Do you mean to say you don't know whether there are ten, or ten times ten?—Ten times ten makes a hundred, if I understand arithmetic.

I beg to know whether in the place from which you came to this room there are six persons?—Whether there are six or more I don't know; I don't know more than three, the Captain, Theodore, and the cook.

After this witness had retired,

Mr. BROUGHAM hoped their Lordships would not consider the cross-examination closed when a witness retired, but in compliance with her Majesty's Petition, would allow them to be recalled at a future period.

EXAMINED BY THE LORDS.

Earl GREY.—Where is your ship now?—I left her at Messina.

Must it remain unemployed during your absence?—I don't know.

Is it possible it may be sent any where by the other proprietors in the usual course of trade?—Why, not; because then they must put in another Captain, and that would injure my business.

Then am I to understand that the 800 dollars a month are a compensation for your absence, and not for the ship being unemployed?—For leaving the ship, and neglecting my own trade.

Are you to have any share of the profits of the ship during your absence?—A fourth part of the profits of the ship are my own, which is to be given me after deducting the ship's expenses; but I am not to have any share of the private trade.

How many sailors were there usually on deck at night, during the voyage from Jaffa?—Half of the crew for four hours, and the other half were at rest.

Am I to understand there were never fewer than ten or eleven men on deck?—There were never fewer than ten or eleven.

Were these men in the habit of walking up and down the deck?—Except the man at the helm, and those who went down to look after the horses, they did walk up and down the deck.

Were the men in the habit of passing the tent in the night time?—Whenever there was occasion for the men to pass in working the ship, they did pass.

Marquis of LANSDOWN.—You have said that the Captain ordered you from the deck, when he and the Princess and Bergami were on deck: where did he order you to go to on these occasions?—Sometimes he told me to go to the cabin and forecastle, to take care the sailors did not make a noise in the ship.

Was there any other person near that part of the deck where the Princess's tent was placed but Bergami and the Princess?—A division was made by the great boat.

At the time you were directed to remove from that part of the deck where her Royal Highness, Bergami, and the Captain were, were there any other persons near the Captain in that part of the vessel?—As soon as I went away, I could not see what was passing there.

Were any other persons suffered to remain on that part of the deck from which you were sent away?—Something was ordered for me to do, and I could not pay attention to who remained.

Lord AUCKLAND.—Had Majocchi any particular place assigned him in the ship?—He had a hammock in the hold; but wherever he was more easy, there he placed himself.

Could he from his sleeping-place possibly hear what, in the course of the night, passed in the tent?—When he slept in the hold I believe not, because the noise must have passed through two decks.

By another Peer.—Did Majocchi sleep habitually in the hold, or between decks?—[No answer was given to this question.]

Did he sleep in the dining room?—I do not know.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Had Bergami any other known place of sleeping but the place on the deck?—Whether the Princess and Bergami slept on the deck, I have not seen; but what I know morally is, that the Princess and Bergami slept in the tent, because there were horses on board, which made a great noise, and they said they could not sleep below.

Lord DARNLEY.—During the voyage did the Princess take off her clothes or sleep in them?—For what I know, the Princess and Bergami slept on deck, for every body said so; but for what I have seen, I have seen the Princess open the tent a little, and she had a white gown, dressing-gown, or some gown, on; she opened it first to take a morsel of air before the sun rose.

[The first part of this answer was struck out, at the suggestion of Lord Liverpool, as being only matter of hearsay.]

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Did you see Bergami look out of the tent at the same time?—No, the Princess opened it towards the sea, just as little as to look out.

The examination of this witness being closed, he was ordered to withdraw.

LIABILITY OF WITNESSES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR wished to state, that he had not failed in applying to the highest sources of information on the point how far prosecutions might be supported against witnesses examined in the course of this proceeding. He understood those prosecutions could be maintained.—Adjourned at five o'clock.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Earl of DARNLEY wished to know if any means had been used to prevent the witnesses who had been examined from communicating with those who had not been examined, as he considered some such regulations indispensible to the fair course of justice?

A fresh witness was put to the bar.

Mr. WILLIAMS argued at some length as to the form in which the witness ought to be sworn. He contended that if a witness were sworn in a way differing from that to which he was accustomed in his own country, the effect might be that of relieving his conscience from the obligation he was under.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that if the witness believed the form in which he was sworn, binding on him to speak the truth, that was sufficient, and on that point he could not be examined further.

Mr. WILLIAMS still urged the objection. He thought that he might be permitted to ask the witness whether he did not think the mode of administering an oath in his own country necessary.

Mr. BROUGHAM spoke in support of the arguments of Mr. Williams. He would suppose the case of an Englishman in China called on to give evidence in a criminal case, as a Chinese some years ago had been at the Admiralty sessions. On that occasion a percelain saucer was given to the Chinese, which he held up; and on some words being repeated by the interpreter, he threw it down and broke it. This was the form of the most solemn imprecation in his own country, and on that account the Judges held it to be a proper mode of administering an oath. Now suppose an English seaman were to have a saucer put into his hand in a Chinese court, and were desired to go through such a ceremony as that to which he had alluded, would it be reasonable to regard that mode of administering an oath sufficiently solemn in his eyes, because, from respect to the court, or from other motives, he did not object to be so sworn?

After some further arguments the question was referred to the Judges, who decided against it.

The examination of *Vicenzo Gargiolo* was then proceeded in by the Solicitor-General. Witness stated that he was master of the vessel formerly called La Industrie, but afterwards changed to Abrama. His polacre was engaged by the Princess of Wales at Messina; she embarked at Augusta for Tunis and Greece. Bergamis and the Princess went on board before they embarked, for the purpose of seeing the disposition of the cabins. Her Royal Highness ordered the door on the left of the dining-room to be nailed up. There was another cabin opposite the door which had been left open which was occupied by Bergami, who slept in the cabin for two nights, but afterwards in the dining-room on a sofa. It was so situated that a person in the bed occupied by the Princess, when lying down, could be seen from it. This arrangement continued until the weather became warm and the Princess choose to sleep on deck. Seven horses and two asses were taken on board and put below at that time. The beds placed on deck, under the tent, were a sofa for the Princess and a travelling bed for Bergami. They both slept under the tent in the seperate beds. They so continued to sleep until they landed at Porto Lanza. Witness closed the tent at night in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of observing what was

passing in the inside. It was usually opened in the morning about 8 o'clock to admit the air. On these occasions witness observed Bergami coming out; he was completely dressed. After the tent was closed, a light was usually handed out by Bergami. The Princess and Bergami often retired to the tent in the day time, when witness had orders to close it. On such occasions the tent remained closed sometimes half an hour, at others an hour. Remembered the Princess taking the bath at different times; she was always assisted by Bergami, not only at the bath, but in every thing she did. Witness observed Bergami sitting on a sofa, with the Princess on his knee, and kissing each other. This happened more than once. When the Princess walked on deck, she always took Bergami's arm. She generally dined with Bergami; sometimes Wm. Austin, who was reported to be her son, dined with them. He was called by some "William," by others "the young Prince." The Princess, on his going to bed, usually gave him some token of affection, as a mother would give her son. When the Princess went to sleep in the tent, Victorine slept in her former room with one of the maids. [This witness gave nearly the same account of the festival of St. Bartholomew as the former witness, with the addition, however, that the sailors all got drunk.] When Bergami returned from Terracina, after an absence of three days, the Princess retired with him to the tent, where they supped, and afterwards slept. He returned at ten o'clock at night. Bergami was created grand master of the order of St. Catherine, after his return from Jerusalem. Witness had been examined in Italy by the Advocate Vimercati in the presence of Colonel Brown, as to her Royal Highness's conduct on the voyage. When applied to at Naples to come to England, witness thought the journey too much for his health, having the gout, and presented the Ministers a certificate, signed by two physicians, in order to exempt himself. He was commanded to come.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. WILLIAMS.

The English Ambassador, Sir William A'Court, promised witness a remuneration of 1000 dollars per month, provided he would come to England. He received one month in advance at Milan. He had already lost 4,000 dollars in consequence of his coming to England. He was not Captain but owner of the vessel. [Here the witness wanted to make it appear that the Captain had disobeyed his orders by which he lost the above sum; this would not have happened had he not come to England, and the 1,000 dollars per month was as a compensation for that loss. It was, however, discovered that the bargain was made before the loss was sustained, upon which the witness observed that he had always foreseen evils.] On being asked when he had seen Paturzo (the last witness) last he answered it was in London; on being further interrogated, he had seen him two days ago, and on being still further pressed it appeared they had supped and slept together the over night and breakfasted with each other in the morning. They had no conversation about the evidence given by Paturzo the day before. He desired him not to tell what passed on his examination. He was in the House of Lords on Sunday last, but by whom he whom shewn there he did not know. He had been examined since he came to England but did not know the person's name. [Mr. Williams here directed witness's attention to the corner occupied by the counsel and agents for the prosecution and desired him to see whether the person was present. He pointed to Mr. Bonchier.] He was accompanied to this country by a King's messenger, who paid all expences.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE LORDS.

Earl GREY.—You have stated that after the tent was shut the Princess and Bergami remained the whole night together. Was there any other person except Bergami and the Princess in the tent at night?—No.

How do you know that Bergami remained there during the whole night?—Because, when the tent was covered, he remained under it.

Did you ever see him in it during the intermediate time?—No.

Was there another communication to the tent without coming on deck?—Yes, by a ladder which led into the dining-room.

Was it possible for Bergami to get to the dining-room by that communication without you seeing him?—It might have so happened.

Lord AUCKLAND.—You said you received 750 dollars a month from the Princess; did that cover all the expences of the voyage?—I have got much to say on that point. The freight of 750 dollars was very low—the lowest (*peccatissimo*) allowance. I agreed for 750 dollars a month as a certainty; but when we take on board a royal personage, we trust more to uncertain than to certain profits. In these uncertain profits I was disappointed, and I made some applications, some demands for compensation; and the English Government thus came to know that I am what I am.

By the Marquis LANSDOWN.—You have said you were disappointed of the profits you expected from taking the Princess of Wales in your ship. Did you make any application to the Princess, or to any other person acting for her, on that subject?—To her Royal Highness I did not. When she dismissed me, I received a certificate of character from her. I was dismissed in consequence of Bergami, who wished me to carry them to Venice, which I could not do. On our departure from Rhodes, the Princess, who always commanded what Bergami commanded, ordered us to go to Venice; but on leaving Candia the wind was from the north, and, remaining in that state, our water was going to be at an end; for I had also nine horses on board. Then I told them it was necessary we should land. Bergami, on landing, because he had promised 6,000 dollars as a present, told me that there was no present for me, because I had not taken them to Venice. Then, when I came here, I presented a memorial through my own Ambassador, Count de Ludolph, to the British Government; and I stated, that as I believed I served the Government, because I had the honour of wearing the English flag while the Princess was in my ship, I expected a present, but had not received any. In consequence the English Government know that I was the *gentleman* who took the Princess and her suite on this voyage.

While the Princess was on board your ship, did you ever order any of the men to withdraw from that part of the deck where she and Bergami were?—I don't remember that ever I did. [This answer seemed to excite some surprise.]

If you had been in the habit of ordering the mate to leave that part of the deck, is it not likely that you would remember it?—O, now I understand it. Once I remember to have seen the Princess sitting with Bergami on the bed, and to have ordered the mate to go away.

Were any other persons near where the Princess and Bergami were?—There were all the persons walking that way, but I divided them.

You desired them all to withdraw?—Yes.

Do you remember any one person in particular whom you ordered to withdraw?—There was always Schiavini there to receive the commands of her Royal Highness.

Mr. BROUGHAM was anxious to ask one question of Theodore Majocchi without further delay, and, therefore, he hoped their Lordships would order him to be called in. He had only one question to put to him, which might lead to one or two more. (*Cries of "state the question."*) The first question he wished to put was, whether the witness had been at Bristol during the last season.

The Lord CHANCELLOR thought their Lordships should allow the questions to be put to the witness at present.

RENEWED CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROUGHAM.

Majocchi did not recollect whether he was at Bristol during the last year or the present. He was at Gloucester at that time in the service of Mr. Hyatt. He had always represented the Princess as an excellent woman. He had never stated that she behaved with the utmost propriety. He had complained that Bergami had kept back his money. Did not recollect telling a Mr. Hughes that the Princess was an excellent and prudent woman, and that he had never seen anything wrong or improper in her conduct. He did not recollect stating any thing relative to the deportment of the Princess to any person in a stage-coach. Did not recollect having said that she always acted with prudence. He did not represent her as a much-injured woman any more than on the day of his examination. Did not recollect stating to a person in a stage-coach that he had been applied to, to swear against the Princess. In England he was never asked to give evidence respecting her conduct.

Did you ever say to Mr. Johnson, in the stage-coach, "I have had great advantages offered to me if I will be a witness against the Princess," or words to that effect?—(With violent gesticulation.) I will lay down my life there (pointing to the space within the bar), if such an offer was ever made to me.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—That is not an answer; let the question be explained to him.

The preceding question was again put.—I will lay down my life if I ever made any discourse about appearing as a witness, or about any oath.

Did you ever say to a Mr. Johnson, in a stage-coach, that you had been offered a sum of money, or a place under Government, for the evidence you were to give against the Princess?—To you I will answer no more: you ask me things that never entered my head—things I never dreamt about.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—Did you ever, at an inn or in a diligence on a journey in England, say that you expected money or a place under Government for giving evidence against her Royal Highness?—Never! Never! (with vehement action).

Lord LIVERPOOL moved the adjournment of the House, as it was past four. *(Go on, go on.)*

Francisco di Rollo was then brought forward, and examined by Mr. Parke. He stated that he was a native of Piedmont. He had lived with the Princess of Wales in capacity of cook. He accompanied her to Greece in that capacity. He was hired by Bergami. Witness left the service of the Princess at the Barona, on account of being persecuted by Bergami's brother, who gave him more work than he could do. Recollected the Princess sleeping on deck; it was on account of the horses which were below. Bergami was in the tent at night when it was fastened, and witness sometimes saw him come out in the morning.

As five o'clock had arrived, the House adjourned.

Friday, Aug. 25.

EIGHTH DAY.

After some observations from the Attorney-General relative to the imputations thrown, particularly in the *Times*, on the Law Officers of the Crown, and also from Lord Lauderdale, respecting a publication entitled "A Peep at the Peers," in which he was put down as holding offices to the amount of 36,000*l.*, the examination of Francisco di Rollo was resumed. Before the voyage witness was at Villa Villani and d'Este. He had seen the Princess and Bergami more than once walking arm in arm at those places. They also used to go into the kitchens at those places, on which occasions the Princess would invite Bergami to eat; they were sometimes accompanied by the *dame d'honneur*. He described the exhibitions of Mahomet in a similar manner to Majocchi; at which he said the Princess laughed. The dance was not performed exclusively before her Royal Highness, but was viewed by the whole family. The witness one morning, on going to carry a ruffle and a pair of gloves to the *dame d'honneur*, was obliged to pass through Bergami's chamber. Bergami was not in his chamber at the time, but entered soon after from the door of the Princess's bed-room; he was in his morning-gown and small-clothes. The bed in Bergami's room was at that time smooth, and did not appear to have been slept in the over-night. He severely reprimanded witness.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BROUGHAM.

Witness was first examined by Vimercati, at Milan, about twenty-three months ago. Colonel Brown was present. He did not expect any thing for his trouble in coming to England.

Lord LAUDERDALE.—When Bergami scolded you, what did he say?—"You scoundrel! what are you doing here? Who opened the door? Go out of this."

Lord FALMOUTH.—Had you any quarrel with Bergami about the accounts?—Yes.

Was that at the time of your being discharged from the Princess's service?—I have had some quarrels before that, and with his brother.

Did you leave her of your own accord, or were you turned off?—I had some quarrels with Bergami, and he told me I might go.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked the witness through the Lord Chancellor, whether he was confined or not, during the time he was in the Princess's service, in consequence of a hurt he had received in a scuffle?—He was. He remembered the Princess and the Baron coming to his room on that occasion to see that he was well treated. He was at that time in bed and half a-sleep. It was in the day time.

This witness was ordered to withdraw.

Captain Packett was then introduced and his examination was proceeded in by the Attorney-General.

His evidence was of little moment.—He merely stated, that in March, 1815, he commanded the Clorinde frigate at Civita Vecchia, when he received her Royal Highness on board.—She was accompanied by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Falconet and her two daughters, and the servants.—Bergami was then a menial servant.—The Princess dined with Capt. P———, at his table.—They went to Genoa, touched at Leghorn, where Lady Charlotte Lindsay, and Mr. Lloyd, went on shore. The Princess left the Clorinde at Genoa; she had been seven or eight days on board. He saw her again at Genoa in August, 1815: she embarked there in November, on board the Leviathan. Witness went from Genoa to Messina, where he arrived on the 7th of December; some communications then took place between him and her Royal Highness. Capt. Briggs, of the Leviathan, called upon him, to say, that the Princess wished to go on board, but that as she would find it inconvenient to provide her own table, requested she might dine at his. He said he was ready to do every thing in his power to make her comfortable, but that his duty obliged him to ask one sacrifice, namely that Bergami should not dine at the table with him, as he had before been a menial. He saw Capt. Briggs again that evening, who said he believed there would be no difficulty in complying with his request. Her Royal Highness wished a day to consider it. Witness, after a day had elapsed, called upon the Princess, when she declined seeing him; but Mr. Howman, one of her suite, informed him that his demand would not be acceded to, and that her Royal Highness would provide her own table. Captain Pechell was not cross-examined.

Captain Briggs was next examined by the Attorney-General. He deposed to the alteration made in the cabin on board the Leviathan by the desire of the Princess. He had seen the Princess walking arm in arm with Bergami, which he did not consider at all uncommon. On his cross-examination, he stated that he had never observed any improper familiarity between the Princess and Bergami—he had never any reason to suspect there was any. Nothing of further importance was elicited from this witness.

Pietro Pacli was next examined. He resided at Trieste at the Great Inn. He described the situations of the chambers of Bergami and the Princess. He had frequently seen him come from her chamber in his coat and drawers. His means of arriving at this information was through a key-hole. Bergami's bed had never the appearance of having been slept in; the sheets were put on clean, and were taken off in the same condition. In the cross-examination, he stated that a person came to the inn to enquire how the Princess conducted herself while there?—witness answered that there was no reason to complain. He had been examined about 18 months ago at Milan, by Colonel Brown, assisted by Mr. Powell; a third person was present, but whether his name was Coke witness did not know. He had been examined since his arrival in England by the same person, in the presence of two gentlemen and the interpreter. On being desired to look at Mr. Maule of the Treasury, he immediately said that he was the person who examined him.

Barbara Cressa was then examined by the Attorney-General. Before her marriage she lived at the Post Inn, at Carlsrhue. She remembered the Princess and Bergami arriving at the inn. An order was given to change the bed which had been provided for the Princess for a broader one. She had occasion one day to carry water to the Princess's bed-room, when she saw Bergami in the bed with his arm round the neck of her Royal Highness, who was upon the bed. She started up on the entry of witness, and appeared alarmed. [At this period Mr. Brougham stated that the interpreter did not faithfully translate the answers of the witness, and desired another person should be sworn in that capacity. If delay should be caused by this circumstance, the blame was attributable to the other side, who had refused a list of the witnesses. He expected Italian witnesses, and had provided Italian interpreters; but he was not aware of having German witnesses.] In consequence of this objection the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Aug. 21.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that before the House took any step relative to an adjournment, it would be necessary to ascertain the state of the proceedings in the other House with respect to her Majesty. He therefore moved "that a Committee be appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings that have taken place respecting the conduct of her Majesty, and to report thereon to the House."

Mr. TIERNEY under other circumstances should not have offered any objection to such a motion; but their having formerly appointed a Committee to search the journals of the other House had been construed into an acquiescence in the propriety of the proceedings adopted by the Lords. He denied that this was any pledge on the part of the Commons to give their sanction to the proceedings of the other House; and it was only with that understanding that he would agree to the motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was not aware that by agreeing to the present motion, the House would in any degree be precluded from exercising its discretion as to the propriety of the proceedings which had taken or might take place in the other House of Parliament.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee was nominated.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then put the question relative to Spain which had previously been asked by Lord Holland in the House of Lords. Lord Castlereagh gave a similar answer to that of Lord Liverpool, and the Noble Lord expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of Ministers.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the adjournment of the House to the 18th September. He apprehended, however, that a further adjournment might be looked for. At the end of that time they would be enabled to judge from the journals of the other House what further adjournment would be necessary.

Lord FRANCIS OSBORNE said, his objections to the Bill were so deep-rooted, that, if it were in his power, he should think it his duty to prevent even the threshold of the House from being polluted by it. *(Hear.)* He begged to give notice that no power on earth should ever induce him to enter into that mockery of justice. *(Cheers.)* He meant not to say that he would not attend in his place to oppose the introduction of the Bill; but sooner than incur the disgrace of making himself a party in a mock judicial proceeding, he would resign his seat. *(Loud cheers.)* He protested against a proceeding that would convert that House into a judicial tribunal, for which it was wholly incompetent; and so strong was his conviction of that incompetency, that he thought he was not using too strong an expression when he said that the House had damned itself as a court of justice by passing the Grenville Act. He should therefore move, that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to prorogue the Parliament till it shall be necessary to call it together for the public service.

Mr. HOBHOUSE seconded the amendment. He had come down to the House with the determination to propose a similar one, had no other Member been so disposed. If he had no other objections to the monstrous measure that was now degrading the House of Lords, he should have opposed it on barely seeing the preparations with which Ministers were hedging themselves and their creatures. *(Hear, hear!)* Never since the days of Oliver Cromwell had a similar spectacle been exhibited. What was the world to think of a measure that could not be carried on without filling with troops every apartment in the neighbourhood of Parliament, and every avenue leading to either House? Indeed he should have thought it his duty, had he not been prevented by the motion for the adjournment, to move that the commanding officer be called to the bar to state by whom he had been ordered to take such a station. He for one would object to moving one step in this business till the army was removed from the chambers of Parliament. He did not know if it was not even the duty of a Member of that House to move that the military be withdrawn from the Lords; for it could not be forgotten that by a military force Oliver Cromwell dismissed an English Parliament, and Bonaparte dissolved the Council of Five Hundred.

Mr. TIERNEY opposed the motion on the ground that if the proceedings were suspended, the charges brought against the Queen would go to the world uncontradicted. He would assure the Noble Lord, that he could not have greater aversion to the Bill of Pains and Penalties than himself.

Lord F. OSBORNE did not wish to press the question to a division. He thought it proper to express his abhorrence and detestation at the proceedings.

Mr. WESTERN was averse to the Bill of Pains and Penalties. If the motion of the Noble Lord was pressed to a division, he should feel it his duty to vote for it.

Lord A. HAMILTON was also inimical to the proceedings in the House of Lords.

Lord CASTLEREAGH would not suffer himself to be provoked into a garbled discussion of so important a question. There was nothing before the House which should lead them to depart from that course which, on their last deliberation, had appeared most becoming and convenient. He felt neither surprise nor resentment at the strong objections which, in a constitutional point of view, the Noble Lord opposite had made to the present course of proceeding. He should find no difficulty in justifying the measures of himself and his colleagues, and he merely waited to know the pleasure of the House as to the time at which such inquiry should take place. At the rising of the House it was uncertain whether the Lords would proceed. Now, they had proceeded; the case had been opened; all the facts were notorious to the world. Surely no Member of that House—no man who valued one principle of justice—who felt an atom of feeling for the honour and dignity of the Crown, for the moral feeling of the country, *(Hear, hear;)* no man who prized the honour of the Queen herself would seek to put an extinguisher upon the proceedings, and leave her Majesty in the calamitous situation of having had such a case against her without being allowed an opportunity for justification. The House had not the slightest cause for changing its former opinion; every circumstance had an opposite tendency. To what, then, could such a change be ascribed, but to a base surrender of their privileges to those endeavours which had been used to set the country in a flame, to smother altogether the inquiry in question, to term it an infamous conspiracy against the Queen, nourished by the government; attributing to that government acts and motives, which he for himself and those connected with him disdained, which every honest mind must contemplate with abhorrence? *(Cheers.)* Let it not be supposed that Parliament could be influenced by delusion or by terror. Let the inquiry go on. Either the honour of the Queen would be preserved by proof that the case against her had no foundation; or a case would be made out against her which Parliament would deal with as it should think fit. But, whichever course the event might take, from the moment the facts were understood the country would be tranquillized, *(Hear, hear;)* but the effect of quashing the proceedings now would keep the public mind open to every conspirator in the country. He concluded by attempting to justify the presence of the military in the avenues of the House.

Mr. WILBERFORCE felt it necessary to say a few words about observations which had been industriously circulated, that he had rather sought to strengthen the hands of Ministers, than to put an end to the measure in question. No human being could be more anxious to put an end to these proceedings than himself. He would have moved the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, but from a conviction that he could not have carried such a motion: but when he became the organ of that address which suggested to the Queen the waving of such restoration, he acted in consequence of what had passed between himself and one of her Majesty's legal advisers. He declared, that, in carrying it up, he had anticipated its success; relying on the effect of a declaration from so large a majority of the House of Commons that her Majesty's acceptance of the proposal should not be taken as compromising in the slightest degree her innocence or character. The Noble Lord opposite had stated, that when Parliament had risen, no intimation had been given of intention to propose any alteration in the mode of proceeding. The explanation of that fact was, that his mind had been so occupied with the hope of quashing the matter altogether, that he had not sufficiently considered the adoption of another course. The Noble Lord who had last spoken had told the House that the present was not a proper moment for general discussion; but he must say, that, independent of his objections to a Bill of Pains and Penalties, the progress of such a Bill, under all circumstances, through the Commons, appeared to him perfectly interminable. He felt what had been so strongly expressed by the Noble Lord (Lord Osborne); still, however, he could not consent to leave the proceedings in their present state. He thought it impossible to leave such charges in existence against an individual entitled to the respect which her Majesty's rank commanded. It was neither fair towards the Queen, the Crown, nor the country.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose from a fear that his silence might be misconstrued. No man would accuse him of having too anxiously pressed the matter forward, or of having been disinclined to any arrangement which could with propriety have been adopted by the parties concerned. From the moment the message from the Crown had forced the matter on the House, he had been the first to entreat of the House to pause before it was too late. The House had so far listened to his entreaties as to accede to the motion of his Hon. Friend Mr. Wilberforce—a motion which had been made upon his recommendation. They had now arrived at a situation at which it was impossible to stop short. To refer to what had passed in another House would be no breach of privilege; the case had been opened—the facts had been stated, with a degree of detail of which he did not complain, but which he had very seldom witnessed. The chief witness, to whose testimony they had been looking forward, who was to prove almost the whole case, had been examined, and was this a moment to stop the proceedings in the House of Lords? to tell the Queen that she must be accused, and have a witness examined against her, but that there must be a pause before even that witness can be cross-examined in her defence? Such a measure would be a most gross act of injustice. The Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the publication of the evidence, which he considered to be highly improper.

After a few words from Lord John Russell, and from Lord Francis Osborne, the amendment was negatived without a division; and the original motion for adjourning the House until that day four weeks was put and carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Warner, Ashford, Kent, ship-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Grimaldi and Staples, Copthall-court.

W. Payant, Manchester, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Serjeant, Gray's-Inn-square.

W. Cowl, Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Toone and Monkhouse, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

W. Stott, Liverpool, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings.

J. Bennett, Chester, druggist. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

E. Eyes, late of Liverpool, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Cowburn, Temple.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

M. Garland, M. Magnus, and B. Benjamin, Bunhill-row, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Jones, Holywell, Flintshire, tobacconist. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

T. Summerland, Bristol, iron-founder. Attorney, Mr. Heelis, Staple-inn.

G. Hutton, Birmingham, dealer in pictures. Attorney, Mr. James, Ely-place, Holborn.

C. W. Corfield, Norwich, currier. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

T. Alway, Tetherington, Gloucestershire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

J. Hair, Sun-street, tobacconist. Attorney, Mr. Gellibrand, Austin-friars.

G. Weaver, Abchurch-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Edye, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

T. Birch, Brosley, Shropshire, ironmaster. Attorney, Mr. Luckett, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

E. Tellervey, Westbourne, Sussex, miller. Attorney, Mr. Kirkman, Cloak-lane.

D. Reid, Princes-street, Spital-fields, silk-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Barrow and Vincents, Basinghall-street.

R. A. Jones, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. ..... 68⅛ | 3 per Cent. Cons. ..... 67⅞ 68.

THE EXAMINER.

London, August 27.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Paris for overthrowing the government, and setting up Napoleon the Second. The leaders have been arrested to the number of twenty-three. None of them are above the rank of captain. Their trial, according to an ordonnance to the effect dated the 22d, was to take place immediately. It is easy to conceive how such a plot would originate. There are great numbers of French officers, always ready both from repressed habits of activity, and dissatisfaction with the existing government, to burst out into insurrection:—the revolutions in Spain and Naples must have set their pulses beating;—there was a rumour, it seems, of the approach of another in England; the Allied Monarchs have a great deal of business on their hands, little money, and less moral influence; Louis is very infirm, and we suspect about to break up; and from all these and other causes, any disturbance whatever would furnish *chances* to a variety of people, and at any rate do mischief to an unpopular government.

Things are going on well in Spain and Naples. The Cortes have not taken any notice of the lesson read them by the great Tall-Boy of Russia.

We omitted to notice in our first article what we are surprised has not excited more attention from those who are on the spot: we mean, the lumping together of the witnesses, after part of them have given evidence. We wish we had time and room to speak more of it in this place. Lord Liverpool says, with an air of injured virtue, that quite as much is really done as can be done; and that the various *sets* of witnesses have "strict injunctions" not to speak with each other. Oh, yes; and they are of course obeyed, and known to be so. "Tell your friend," says the lady in the play, to be sure and *not* come to the garden gate at nine this evening, or I can assure him he will meet with a warm reception." What does his Lordship mean by "*can* be done?" The witnesses can be fed, clothed, lodged, and entertained, by Government;—does he mean to say that no more apartments can be found for them than were found for the Queen, and that they cannot, and ought not, on every principle of common decency, to be divided one by one?

The proceedings against her Majesty stopped unexpectedly soon yesterday, at one o'clock. A German female witness had been examined by the Attorney-General, when Mr. Brougham said, that *in consequence of her Majesty's not having been furnished with a list of witnesses*, he was obliged to request time in order to look into the character of the last evidence. The request was disputed, and is not yet conceded, the Lords being in the awkward predicament of having consented to a wrong measure in the first instance, and not liking to own it. But the House adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Brougham was to be heard further.

The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesea, and some say, the Judges and Bishops, are regularly hissed on their way to the House. The Duke, who according to the *Courier* was so astounded the first day, has now mustered up a little more wisdom, and undertakes to smile. The gallant Marquis is not so prudent. He turned round the other day with a mixture of anger and remonstrance, to know why they hissed him. He said that if they meant he should act against his conscience, he would rather be run through the body. This is good; but good sense and a proper conscience are better. He should be asked, why he, who has been convicted of adultery by a Court of Justice, and is a boon companion of the King's, should go and sit in judgment upon another person accused of it, and that person a woman, and the King's wife. He should be asked whether he thinks this right, or manly, or decent.

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The following is an extract of a letter from Harwich, dated the 24th instant:—"A Foreigner was sent down here yesterday by the foreign mail, under the care of Mr. Kay, King's Messenger. He was sent on board the Earl of Leicester packet; not allowed any communication from the shore; and the packet sailed with him this morning for Cuxhaven."

We wish some of the Members of the House of Peers, who affect to despise popular clamour so much, would define what they mean by it. If they allude to the honest public opinion, we pity any set of privileged men who can suppose they possess a monopoly of national wisdom: common sense is not an estate of inheritance; and many a man we know, alas, who, if he had not inherited his title and fortune, could never have got them in any other way. The British public are as full of intelligence, virtue, and integrity, as their Lordships' House, and we think they will act wisely if they do not challenge comparisons betwixt themselves and the community by a contempt of public opinion.—*Traveller.*

The *Courier* gives us to understand that the King's Speeches are impudent fabrications and frauds!

A meeting of the Householders and married Ladies of the parish of Marylebone will shortly take place, for the purpose of addressing the Queen. Sir Gerard Noel has we understand promised to take the chair on the occasion.

Has an inquest been held yet on the case of the poor destitute woman, who was found *starved* the other day in this rich metropolis?

Mr. Sheriff Parkins, the other day, took occasion from privileges annexed to his official capacity, of begging her Majesty's acceptance of "a fat buck," which was very graciously received. It is certainly not every "fat buck," to whom her Majesty would have given a reception equally flattering.

Somerset Assizes.—The King v. Sutton and Bowditch.—This was a prosecution for a libel, alleged to have been published by the Defendants in the shape of a hand-bill printed in Taunton, in which it was stated, that as a true Bill had been found by a Grand Jury against Miss Glenn and Mary Whitby for perjury, therefore their guilt was manifest.—This was of course a mistake, as the finding a true Bill only showed that the Grand Jury thought the charge a fit one to go to trial, and therefore no such inference should have been drawn.—The case in itself would have been of little moment, but for its connexion with one that has excited great interest in Taunton, that of the "Abduction of Miss Glenn," with which the public are already acquainted from the various law proceedings. It will be remembered, that several persons were sentenced to imprisonment for conspiring to carry off Miss Glenn from the house of her guardian (Mr. Tuckett, a barrister, near Taunton.) A new trial was prayed for and refused; but a charge of perjury against Miss Glenn and Mary Whitby, her servant, alleged to have been made by them in affidavits put in on that occasion, has yet to be tried in the Court of King's Bench, which trial will most likely set the whole question at rest, and exhibit all the parties in their true light.—The Defendants in this case, thinking with the most c. the inhabitants of Taunton that those in the former one were suffering a degree of punishment they did not deserve, had interested themselves in their behalf, and this had occasioned the present indiscreet publication.—After a trial of nearly five hours, the Jury found *Mr. Sutton guilty*, and *acquitted Mr. Bowditch*, who, on his return to Taunton from Wells, was most warmly greeted by the inhabitants on his escape. Such was the desire to get a verdict, that four Barristers were employed by the prosecutor; and yet, (to the great confusion, we should suppose, of Mr. Leigh the Attorney, as well as his employer) Mr. Justice Burrough declared from the Bench, that the case was a perfect chaos, so badly had it been got up!—Sentence will be pronounced on Mr. Sutton in the King's Bench; but the guilt or innocence of Miss Glenn will most likely be determined before that event, and this will of course materially weigh in apportioning the punishment.

It is reported that Signor Non mi Ricordo is perfectly conversant with the English language, and that he has been resident in the neighbourhood of Bristol for a considerable time.

Forged Notes.—A Correspondent says,—"Much error has appeared lately in the public prints on the law as it respects forgery and uttering. It is thought proper to distinctly state, that forging or uttering forgeries of either the present or the new notes still remain as before, punishable with death."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

Ninth Day.

Two interpreters having been sworn, the last witness was recalled and his examination proceeded in by the Attorney-General.

She deposed that on one occasion she found a cloak with a hood in Bergami's bed. On the next day she observed a similar one worn by the Princess; she would not swear it was the same. [We omit the remainder of the examination of this witness, it being of a description quite unfit for publication, and not material to the case.]—The examination being concluded,

Mr. Brougham said, he would reserve the bulk of his cross-examination till after the opening of his own case.

The Lord Chancellor asked on what account?

Mr. Brougham said, he understood that his Lordship had insinuated, that it was irregular to call back a witness when Majocci was recalled.

The Lord Chancellor said, that observation did not apply.

Mr. Brougham said, that when their Lordships had refused a list of witnesses, it was understood, that still he should have time to prepare for cross-examinations—that was all he desired now.

Mr. Denman enforced the same necessity.

The Lord Chancellor asked for what purpose, specifically, there should be a postponement of this cross-examination. He could conceive, generally, nothing more irregular than two cross-examinations.

Mr. Brougham reiterated his objection to being compelled to cross-examine this witness now, and again repeated, that the delay was necessary to enable him to cross-examine with effect, in consequence of his being kept in ignorance who the witnesses were, and from what places they came, until they were actually produced. His want of information now was the real cause why he could not proceed.

The Lord Chancellor ordered the cross-examination to be proceeded with, subject to any future observation which Counsel may have to offer.

Mr. Brougham then commenced the cross-examination of the witness, who said that she was married about three years, that she had previously been in another inn, near Carlsrhue, before she was chamber-maid at that place. She also lived with her father before she went to this inn, and had also been in the service of several families—of the family of Marvet, who kept an inn, where she was chambermaid for half a year. She had also been a servant in the Court of the Grand Duke of Baden. She was a servant from the time she left school. She was previously in the service of one Scalbane, and had the care of the cellar. She came over here three weeks ago with a courier; she had her brother Frederick Koundeck with her. He was about twenty-eight years of age; she did not know who paid her expences over, but the courier paid on the way. The Minister at Carlsrhue also paid. When she was there, she saw no other Minister to speak with on the subject of coming over here, except Mons. Galatin. He was at Court, but she did not know what office he held.

In her further examination she said she was spoken to by Mons. Pradon, who lived at Carlsrhue, and who was said to be attached to the Minister of Hanover. He did not live at the inn where she was. She never left Carlsrhue before to go any where else upon this business but once. She never saw Col. Browne, nor Col. Derin; she knew not the name of the gentleman who spoke to her, but it was at Hanover, on leaving the Post Inn. Mons. Derin spoke to her. They asked her about this business. She got about 16 or 18 ducats to pay part of her expences. At the inn she had only 12 florins a year wages, but then there were other perquisites. She received nothing since she got the 16 or 18 ducats, except a little to go to Frankfort, which was about 12 or 14 ducats. She got nothing since. Then he told her that she should go to London. She said she would not until she was forced. He said she had better go, for it would come to that, and she would be obliged to go. She said she would let it come to that. He gave her a ducat for calling upon him, because she was otherwise occupied. He only gave her a ducat the second time she called.

Lord Lauderdale understood the Learned Counsel had reserved to himself a power of entering into the bulk of the cross-examination he had to make of this witness, until after he had opened his case, subject to a condition that he should only now obtain such circumstances of time and place as might enable him to enquire who and what the witness was, and ascertain such particulars respecting her, as might enable him at a future period to cross-examine her. This was clearly a departure from the understanding that existed, for it was enquiring into something upon which the witness might be again cross-examined.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that this was a question beyond what was originally intended the Counsel against the Bill should confine themselves to. If the

witness was to be now cross-examined upon all these particulars, and then she was to be cross-examined again, it seemed to him, the House would be suffering the most improper course to be taken.

Lord SIDMOUTH thought the plea of Mr. Brougham's not having had a list of the witnesses on the present occasion did not avail him, because the very first questions put by the Attorney-General or the other Counsel in support of the Bill, to any witnesses they called were, "where do you live? who and what are you;" the answers to which questions were all that could be inserted in the list that had been asked for; and, as it was understood, that time would be allowed for the Counsel against the Bill to send for witnesses to the Continent, the necessity of any list of witnesses was, by these questions, completely obviated.

The Duke of HAMILTON stated, that if the Queen had had the list of witnesses six months ago, she would have received more benefit from it than the Noble Lord had stated. She would have had an opportunity to enquire into the characters of the persons who were brought forward against her.

Lord DONOUGHMORE said, the House had fallen into an error in allowing Majocchi to be cross-examined as to facts which went to impeach his credit, when the Counsel had an opportunity of calling Majocchi on a future occasion. The House was bound to put the Queen in the same situation as if she had obtained a list of witnesses.

Lord ERSKINE believed, that it was impossible for the House, let it grant what indulgencies to the Counsel it might, to put the Queen in the same situation as if she had received a correct list of witnesses. He thought the Counsel should not be shackled.

After a debate, which was joined in by Lords Grenville, Liverpool, Lansdown, Ellenborough, Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor, a motion was put from the Woolsack, "That the Counsel be called in, and that the Counsel against the Bill be requested to state what departure from the usual course of examination they consider to be necessary to meet the justice of the present case; that her Majesty's Counsel be heard upon the propriety of such departure from that course; and that the Counsel in favour of the Bill be heard against the arguments of the opposite Counsel."

On Counsel being called in, Mr. BROUGHAM addressed the House, and said that he was bound at all times by his professional responsibility to state that which would be conducive to the interest of his client, but that he was not bound to argue before their Lordships upon a subject, which he had not time to consider. He had not had even time to turn round and take the opinions of his colleagues. He admitted, that he was the leader, that the whole responsibility of her Majesty's defence fell upon him and he never he believed shrunk from the responsibility. Bnt their Lordships would see the hardship that was imposed upon him, he could not say in a moment what he ought to do, whether he ought to say that the whole process against her Majesty was tainted and irregular in consequence of their Lordships refusing a list of witnesses, or whether he ought to propose that the proceedings should be adjourned, and that their Lordships should grant that which they first refused, viz. a list of the witnesses, or whether he should propose any other mode for their Lordships' adoption, or whether there could possibly be any remedy applied to the evil her Majesty received by the refusal of that which was an essential requisite to her defence—a list of witnesses.

Lord LIVERPOOL said, the House would hear Mr. Brougham's argument now, if he was ready to proceed.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he was merely stating the difficulty in which he was placed by their Lordships. He would request delay.

The Proceedings were adjourned to Monday, when Counsel will be heard upon the course of proceedings to be adopted.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 405.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

THE new piece which has been produced here, called *Patent Seasons*, is a satire upon Mr. ELLISTON for encroaching on the usual time allotted to the winter theatres for their performances. The *dramatis personæ* consist of HARLEY, who is the supposed Manager,—Miss KELLY as *Thalia*, Miss CAREW in her character of *Polly Peachum*, a Mr. PHILLIPS, jun. in that of *Count Belino*, WRENCH in that of *Garrick*, and the rest of the performers *in propria persona*, who all come in by way of chorus. The incidents are, as might be expected from this arrangement, something between real and assumed,—the grievances unluckily being always the former. The Manager, after interchanging lamentations with *Polly* and *Count Belino*, gets heavy with sleep and sorrow, and is awaked by the apparition of *Garrick*, who steps out of Sir JOSHUA's picture of him between Tragedy and Comedy. The chief stress of the piece is in the sarcasms which the great actor is made to utter against ELLISTON, and some imitations of him, a great deal more like WRENCH than either GARRICK or ELLISTON. Manager HARLEY goes about with a dolefulness, which having its cheeks painted and its head powdered, and being in contradiction to his usual hilarity, we scarcely know whether to call pathetic or pleasant. He complains merrily to one, and sorrowfully to another; and we should hardly know which was which, the mirth or the sorrow, if something was not said about 150 or 170 families, who he informs us are in danger of wanting bread in consequence of Mr. ELLISTON's innovation. This falls with a dead weight upon the toes of our attention, and pins it at once gravely down. We know not how the performers feel on such an occasion, but it must surely be a strong sense of the truth of what they were saying, which enables them so gravely to say it. It is certainly an aukward business on all sides. Actors, we are afraid, like other agreeable persons, get little with the town in general, by shewing themselves in the light of sufferers, instead of merry makers. The chance is, that want of success is attributed to them rather as a want of merit than any thing else. The town, on the other hand, evidently feels less interest in the pathetic part of the representation, than in the sarcasms on Mr. ELLISTON. It crowds to the pit much in the same taste as people crowd round a fight, for the sake of being entertained and excited at the expence of others. By far the worst figure however, we must say, except in Mr. WRENCH's personation of him, is cut by Mr. ELLISTON, who in "*not* condescending," as he says, to notice the complaints of *Minor* Theatres, has condescended, we hope, much further than became him. It is really not at all pleasant to see a set of amusing persons become so grave "in right earnest." But the right of complaint is undoubted on the part of the Lyceum, if not for the actual encroachment, for the manner of it. The truth is, that all the theatres, great and small, ought to be allowed to remain open all the year round, and the legislature should be applied to accordingly. We can hardly suppose that it would hold out long, against earnest and well-put representations. These are not times, in which to despise public shews and those who administer them. It is hard to fail both as to the *Panem* and *Circenses* too. With regard however to the Managers of Theatres, we know not that they were ever more remarkable than the proprietors of other establishments for waiving self-interest in favour of an abstract sentiment. With all his vagaries in the play-bills, we cannot help having a great liking for a man who has contributed so much to our entertainment as ELLISTON. We would willingly have put his paper flourishes to the account of something of perpetual youth about him. But if he will fall into the intolerant tone, as well as tempting corruptions of his great brother "powers that be," we cannot help it, nor can the English Opera.

There are some touches of pleasanter humour in the new piece, which made us laugh very heartily. Miss CAREW sings "O Ponder Well," very sweetly: there is a good parody beginning "Hark! I hear *no* sound of coaches," on the chorus in the *Beggar's Opera:*—the idea of the picture, in which WRENCH acts the portrait of GARRICK, after the fashion of a German amusement, is a happy and fanciful way of introducing the great stage spirit: and till something more final can be done, *Patent Seasons* appears in a fair way of disproving its own prophecy, and filling the house in more ways than one with complaints of emptiness.

☞

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MEMORY AND WANT OF MEMORY, OR RATHER NO THAN YES.

COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Your name's Majocchi?—"Signor, si."
  You swear on what's before ye
To tell the truth impartially?
  "O yes, Sair—Si, Signore."

You swear, the Queen—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Would shock both Whig and Tory,
Would shock Lord A, and shock Lord B.?
  "O yes, Sair—Si, Signore."

You swear she is—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Deserving the pillòry,
She loves so very illegally?
  "I do, Sair—Si, Signore."

You swear, 'fore George—"Oh Signor, si"—
  You knew her dormitòry,
And caught her playing up old G—?
  "I did, Sair—Si, Signore."

You swear, of course—"Oh Signor, si"—
  She bath'd on open shore, eh,
Stood on her head, eat fire, smoked me?—
  "Just so, Sair—Si, Signore."

You swear, you swear—"Oh Signor, si"—
  That through a double floor, eh,
You've seen her *think* adulterously?
  "Ver' true, Sir—Si, Signore."

I think, my Lords—"Oh Signor, si"
  That nothing's wanting more, eh,
To shew the Queen's as bad as we,
Aye, beats his sacred Majesty?—
  "The thomper—Si, Signore."

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Now look at me—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Pray who gives you your board O,
And when did you last take your tea?—
  "Oh, Sair—Non mi ricordo."

You say the Queen—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Slept so and so on board O,
Where might the other bed-rooms be?
  "Oh Sair—Non mi ricordo."

You knew the maids?—"Oh Signor, si—
  Now when the ship was moored O,
Where did *they* sleep? Or Captain P.?
  Or Briggs? Non mi ricordo.

What still *Non mi?* "Oh Signor, si"—
  Well: how did you afford O,
When out of place, to live so free?
  "Questo non mi ricordo."

You lived on air?—"Oh Signor, si"—
  "No, no!—Upon my vord O,
You put soach cònfuse in to me,
  That"—What?—"Non mi ricordo."

You said the Queen—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Was good—quite made to charm ye—
"Yes,—No; No,—Yes; more I than me—
  Non posso ricordarmi."

Now look at me—"Oh Signor, si"—
  Was ever brute abhorred O,
Or did you ever live and be?—
  "I—I—Non mi ricordo."

My Lords, I think—"Oh, Signor, oh!"
  That there is not a Lord here
Wants more of all this Yes and No,
Which does, it must be owned, outgo
All practice of the *Courts below*,
  And Devil's own Recorder.

HARRY

NON MI RICORDO.

Most people have a favourite phrase,
  Which they think comprehensive,
To swear by or to save their wits,
  Not liking what's expensive.

Some say By George and some By Gosh,
  Some put their trust in Goles,
And many of superior rank
  Delight to damn their souls.

These are for Blood, and those for Faith,
  These Keep it up, those Go it;
Th' Italians, when they *Si* and *No*,
  Much *Oh* it, and *Non so* it.

But lord! of all the precious words,
  That ever memory stored O,
Commend me to that pregnant phrase,
  Divine *Non mi ricordo.*

Sometimes it means "I do forget,"
  Sometimes it means "I don't,"
And very often it will stand
  For "rather not" or "won't."

Sometimes (which is remarkable)
  It signifies a waistcoat,
Including also pantaloons,
  One's pair of shoes and best coat.

Sometimes it means a dinner, and
  Sometimes it means a breakfast,
Implying that the eater should
  Be hung up by the neck fast.

Sometimes it means a woman's bad,
  And never sleeps alone-a,
Yet when again examined, it
  Shall call her *Donna buona.*

Sometimes it means a man is blind
  And runs against th' Exchequer,
And then again it signifies
  To see through a two-decker.

Sometimes it stands for one that lies,
  Sometimes for day and night,
Sometimes for having cash from Brown
  To swear that black is white.

Sometimes it is ingratitude,
  Sometimes expresses fear,
And then it goes for something hot
  And for a pot of beer.

Sometimes with very little help
  It means both No and Yes,
Or something rather less than more,
  Or rather more than less.

Sometimes it stands for such a time
  Betwixing and betweening,
That being well interpreted
  It means it has no meaning.

It means a thief, it means some beef,
  It means a shabby villain;
It means "mine host o' the Garter" here,
  Who longs to bring his Bill in.

In short, it means that Mr. Brougham
  Has laid *Non mi ricordo*
As flat upon the Parliament boards,
  As ever ref was floored O.

BROWN.

THE QUEEN.

The following letter was addressed to a respectable individual in London, and by him transmitted to Alderman Wood, and from thence to the Queen's Counsel:—

"*Gloucester, Aug.* 23.

"I know you to be a well-wisher of the Queen. The first witness called against her I have every reason to believe is a man who lived with Mr. Adam Hyatt, who brought him over from Italy. He always spoke in the highest terms of her Ma-

jesty, and said he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. I can find very creditable people in Gloucester to whom he told this. I request you will make known these circumstances to Alderman Wood: and some person may then be sent from London to make the necessary inquiries here.

"JOHN MARSH.

"*To Mr. John Watts*, 21, *Castle-street, Oxford-street.*"

LORD NELSON AND AN ITALIAN WITNESS.—The *Nottingham Review* says—"It was the remark of a man, who, whatever might be his private individual failings, always acted constitutionally right, "That he would not believe an Italian on his oath." He said this upon a Court Martial, where the life of the man depended on Italian evidence. The man was acquitted—the Italian disgraced. In a few years the Italian was prosecuted for an offence at Minorca. He was sentenced to die. Lord Nelson questioned him as to the truth on the preceding trial. "I swore," said the Italian, "to a parcel of lies; but I swore on an English Prayer-book!" The horror of Lord Nelson was great; but he had spoken. The man was forgiven, and bears the same name now as one of the Queen's accusers."

An erroneous opinion has gone abroad, that her Majesty did not expect that Theodore Majocchi would give evidence against her. On the contrary, the Queen knew that he was one of the original promoters of the plot: on his coming into the House of Lords, therefore, she was seized with a kind of hysterical affection at the sight of a man who had shown such ingratitude for her liberality and kindness.—*Ledger.*

A Correspondent sends us the following extract from *Galignani's Messenger*, published at Paris:—"Several Italian witnesses against the Queen of England some time ago took up their residence here. One of the name of Majocchi, with his wife and two children, are part of the same. He was in the service of the Queen at Como, and was there discharged. In the night of the 19th of June he received an order to depart for England under the conduct of the English Messenger Adamberger; the family were maintained at the expence of the English Government:—Majocchi received 10 francs per day; his wife, 5 francs; and each child, 4 francs; besides, 150 francs per month for their lodging. Part of their family which they had left behind at Como, also received some remuneration. At the time of their departure, they were told that their pay would cease, but that the messenger which accompanied them had orders to pay their expences."

We understand that such of the Italian witnesses as may be trusted at large, are accompanied every evening, by persons from the Home Office, to the several places of amusement in the metropolis.—*Ledger.*

The objection taken to the proceeding by "Bill of Pains and Penalties" especially in a case where the Crown is virtually the prosecutor, on the ground that the Lords are open, *pending the process even*, to the influence of patronage, has received a strifling illustration in the course of the last week. The Bishop of Lincoln has been translated to Winchester, with an increase 15,000*l.* per annum to his income, in addition to an enormous amount of patronage belonging to that See. The Bishop of Exeter, Dr. George Pelham (who distinguished himself by a premature zeal in favour of the inquiry now going on), has also been translated to Lincoln, with an increase of some thousands per annum, in addition to a much greater patronage than he before possessed.—The Bishop of Landaff has been made Dean and Residentiary of St. Paul's; appointments of about 4000*l.* per annum.

It is said, that an Agent of the Queen of England is at present engaged in treating for the purchase (on account of her Majesty) of a very extensive estate, situated by the Forest of Senart, at a short distance from Paris.

At the rising of the House of Lords on Wednesday, the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesea rode on horseback together, and were again pursued with the usual hootings. The Noble Duke took this treatment very coolly, merely smiling when the yells were at the loudest; but the gallant Marquis seemed very indignant, repeatedly turning round in an angry posture. This drew the general attention, and the increase of lookers-on increased the yellers, and their increase added to the anger of the gallant Marquis. When they had passed through the Horse Guards they put their horses into better speed, in the expectation of outriding their clamorous attendants. The Duke of Wellington succeeded, but the Marquis lingered, and at length, making a full stop, demanded of his persecutors, "Why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "The Queen! the Queen!" was the only reply: his Lordship, in continuation, exclaimed, "If you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body!" This called fourth loud cheers from the crowd; but at the next moment the cry of the "Queen!" was renewed, and the gallant Marquis, losing all patience, put spurs to his horse and left them.

The *Courier* says—"The upholsterers to the King, Messrs. France and Banting, have, we understand, received instructions to provide her Majesty with all the furniture for which she may have occasion, without limit or restraint."

The Telegragh at the Horse Guards communicates to the King, at his retreat in Windsor Great Park, the proceedings in the House of Lords every half hour. As his Majesty receives his information only from his own servants, it is probable that he is not made acquainted with the agitation that prevails in the country.

ANECDOTE OF HER MAJESTY.—A woman, in humble condition, understanding that the Queen was suffering under a false charge, and was destitute of the pecuniary means of repelling it, conveyed a letter to her, expressive of her deep sympathy, and containing 100*l.* the whole of her property. Her Majesty, pleased with this expression of simplicity and disinterested ardour, sent for the warm-hearted stranger, and expressed her warm acknowledgments, at the same time assuring her that she should triumph over her enemies, and she possessed all the means of doing so, pecuniary ones among the rest. Her Majesty took from her pocket a costly gold watch, and desired her to keep it as evidence of the esteem she should always feel for so worthy and sincere a friend.—*From a Correspondent.*

NORFOLK MEETING.

On Saturday se'nnight a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Norfolk was held at Norwich, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to stay the pending proceedings against the Queen. The Resolutions were passed unanimously, and a Petition was voted to be presented to the House of Commons by the County Members, when

Mr. COKE came forward, and was received with the warmest greetings. He spoke at some length, and said, "There will be those, I have no doubt, who will attribute these sentiments to a man who they will say is an advocate for Revolution. *(Laughter.)* Gracious God! in the proud situation in which I stand as your Representative, with the possessions which Providence has unworthily bestowed upon me, am I likely to be the advocate of Revolution? What can I derive from civil convulsion? What can the Noblemen and Gentlemen who think with me derive from commotion in society? *(Great applause.)* We are not, Gentlemen, the advocates of Revolution, but they are such whose wicked and designing measures distract the country, and leave the people no hope of calm deliverance. *(Cheers.)* I have nothing more to trouble you with, except that I shall be happy to go up to London with your Petition and obey your orders." *(Repeated cheers.)*

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

TO MORROW, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, the Tragedy of OTHELLO: Othello, Mr. KEAN. With The PRISONER at LARGE.

On TUESDAY, TOWN and COUNTRY: Reuben Glenroy, Mr. KEAN. With PAST TEN O'CLOCK.

On THURSDAY, The IRON CHEST.

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26. And as he went they spread their clothes in the way.

27. And when he was come nigh even now unto the descent of the Mount of Olives, the whole multitude of the Disciples began to rejoice, and to praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen.

28. Saying, "Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord, Peace in Heaven and glory in the Highest!"—St. Luke, Chap. xix.

CLOSE OF THE BRITISH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

This GALLERY, with an EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS of distinguished PERSONS in the History and Literature of the United Kingdom, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening, and will be CLOSED on SATURDAY NEXT, the 2d of September.

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*** LOST, at the Court-Martial, Signor MY JOKEY'S MEMORY; together with his Government Victualling Bill; both a little damaged, and of no use but to the owner. Whoever will bring them to the Publisher, in time to be restored to the Signor's disconsolate Mother, Mrs. Leech, shall be rewarded with a "Non mi ricordo!"

MR. OWEN'S PLAN.

At the suggestion of several Friends to the System, Mr. MUDIE will, at the following Times and Places, repeat the FIRST DISSERTATION, previous to proceeding with the other Discourses, which will be delivered in immediate succession.

At MITCHELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOM, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY NEXT, August 31, at Half-past Seven in the Evening precisely.

At the MERMAID TAVERN, HACKNEY, on MONDAY, September 4, at Seven in the Evening precisely.

At the PAUL'S HEAD, No. 7, CATEATON-STREET, City, on WEDNESDAY, September 6, at Twelve, Noon, precisely.

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On the 1st of September will be published,

PORTRAITS of the BRITISH POETS, Part IV.; containing BISHOP CORBET by ROMNEY, from a Picture by JANSEN, in the Hall of Christ Church College, Oxford—BEN JONSON by C. WARREN, copied with permission from a Picture by JANSEN, in the Collection of the Earl of HARDWICKE—EARL of STIRLING by C. PYE, from a Print by MARSHALL, prefixed to his Recreation of the Muses—SIR JOHN SUCKLING by NEWTON, from an original Picture in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford—JOHN OLDHAM by WEDGWOOD, copied with permission of Earl WALDEGRAVE, from a Picture by DOBSON, in the Collection at Strawberry Hill—DR. COTTON by WORTHINGTON, copied with permission from an original Sketch in the possession of Capt. COTTON.—Price of each Part, on royal 8vo. paper, 12s.; on French paper 4to. 16s. 6d.; Proofs on India paper, superfine royal 4to. 24s.; Proofs before the Letters, imperial folio, of which only 25 will be taken off, two guineas.

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PROSPECTUS OF A MEDALLIC CABINET, STRAND, NEAR SOMERSET HOUSE.

Above a century has elapsed since Italy was renowned for Painting and Sculpture; and France, Germany, and the Low Countries, shared in the fame. A stagnation of superior talent in the Arts then every where existed, till, in the beginning of the late reign, a bright dawn of genius rose in our Island, and it produced excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers. Reynolds and Gainsborough were eminent in Portraiture—Barry and West in History—Gainsborough and Wilson in Landscape—Proctor, Banks, and Bacon, in Statuary; and Vivares, Strange, Woollett, and Bartolozzi, in copper-plate Engraving. To the present day a succession of Artists have continued the praise of ability in the Fine Arts, except in the branch of Medal Engraving, above every other nation in Europe. In this the Italians and French are greatly our superiors. In France the Government is tenaciously attentive to the public Mint; and for above a century and a half it has issued regular Series of capital Medals. Even as far back as the reign of Louis XII. above three hundred years since, it has issued Medals in commemoration of public events. The late Emperor Napoleon, who, without any great judgment in the Fine Arts, well appreciated their value, both as to their intrinsic beauty and grandeur, and their moral and political influence, was signal in his attention to the Mint and to his patronage of able Medalists, of which his celebrated Series of one hundred and sixty Medals is a striking evidence. But why, it may reasonably be asked, should this superiority of foreigners be suffered to continue? Why should England not have her Simon now, as she had in the time of Cromwell and Charles II.; or, at least, why should she not equal the Brenets, the Depaulis, the Andrieus, and the Galles, of a neighbouring land? If, then, England has produced capital Medal Engravers, and in other classes of Art at present outshines her Continental rivals, the just inference is, that her present inferiority in the Numismatic Art arises from no inherent inability, but from the want of proper encouragement, and that encouragement can be induced only by exciting in the public such a taste for Medals as will call forth, for its supply, the emulous skill, exertions, and practical improvement, of our Engravers. For to what summit of praise may they not arrive, when, even now, they obtain no small degree of approbation from the tasteful and correct judge of Medallic merit. The abilities of the late Mr. Thos. Wyon, and of his cousin Mr. William Wyon, in reverses, &c. and at present of Mr. Webb, in heads, as seen in the head of his late Majesty; and of Mr. Mills in reverses, as seen in its armorial reverse, together constituting the beautiful Pattern-piece published by Mr. Mudie, are indeed surprising, when we consider the very limited encouragement of those able Artists. One of the means then by which such a taste will be produced will be, to lay before the Public good modern Medals. A MEDALLIC CABINET is therefore established in the centre of London, where such a supply will be afforded as to suit every means, from the purchaser of a single bronze Medal, and through the various degrees of value as to metal, to rarity, and beauty of workmanship, up to the grand Series in gold, and to what is as perfect as the Art can afford in talent. In doing this, the express purpose is to improve the relish for modern Medals; but as the Greek and Roman Medals are still more improving to the taste than any others, arrangements are making to follow up the Modern Cabinet with a Collection of Antique Medals. Another means of awakening their attention to the beauty and importance of the Art, is by publications of characters and incidents of a national and popular, and in other respects, of an interesting nature, and by frequent literary and critical notices of works that are and will be published. The extensive connexion which the Proprietor has in France and which he is forming in Italy, will not only ensure him every thing rare, curious, and interesting, but also enable him to offer them to the public on terms highly favourable to the interest of the purchasers, and to the extensive spread of Medallic taste. He more particularly invites the tasteful in Medals, and the lovers of the Fine Arts in general, and especially the judicious and generous Patrons of the British Institution, to favour him with their valuable countenance of this attempt to bring forth the latent energies of his country in this noble but hitherto neglected branch of Art. While the Proprietor, who is the Critic on Art in a publication distinguished for its attachment to the Arts, will, of course have a view to his own benefit, he trusts that humble as his efforts are in that popular publication, he will be credited when he says, that a public feeling, and a sincere love of that great contributor to the dignity and enjoyment of human nature—Genius in the elegant Arts—mingles with the above-mentioned and not unworthy motive. On all the grounds that he has advanced, he cannot but feel happily assured that his countrymen will effectually cherish this only honourable part of the intellectual character of a great nation, that she has not yet acquired. The only blank in her grand armorial bearing of mind will, he trusts, be well filled up. Her liberality and her enterprize, her wealth, her literature, her taste, her genius, demand it.

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